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CATALOGUE
OF
Manuscripts and Relics
IN
WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, N. Y.,
WITH HISTORICAL SKETCH.

PREPARED FOR THE TRUSTEES, UNDER ACT OF MAY 11, 1874.

BY E. M. RUTTENBER.

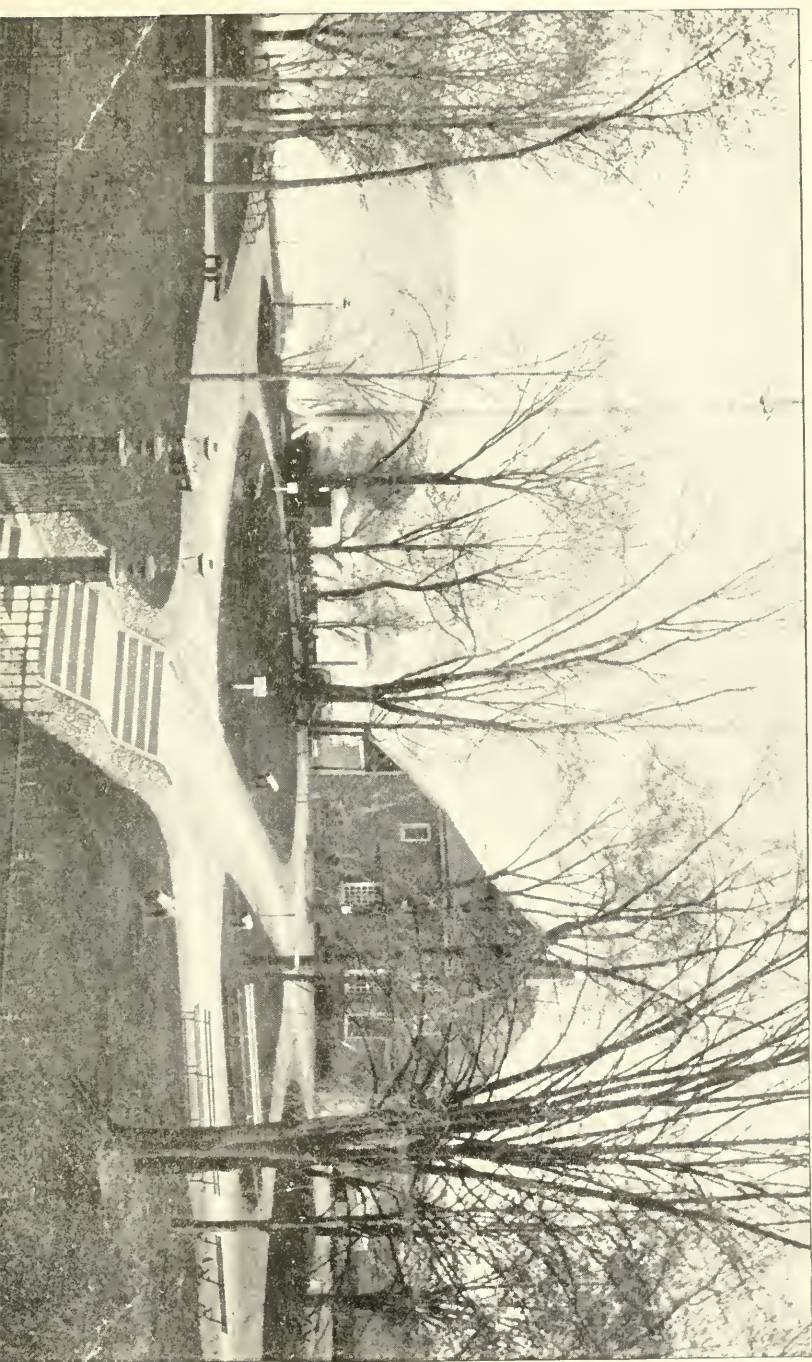
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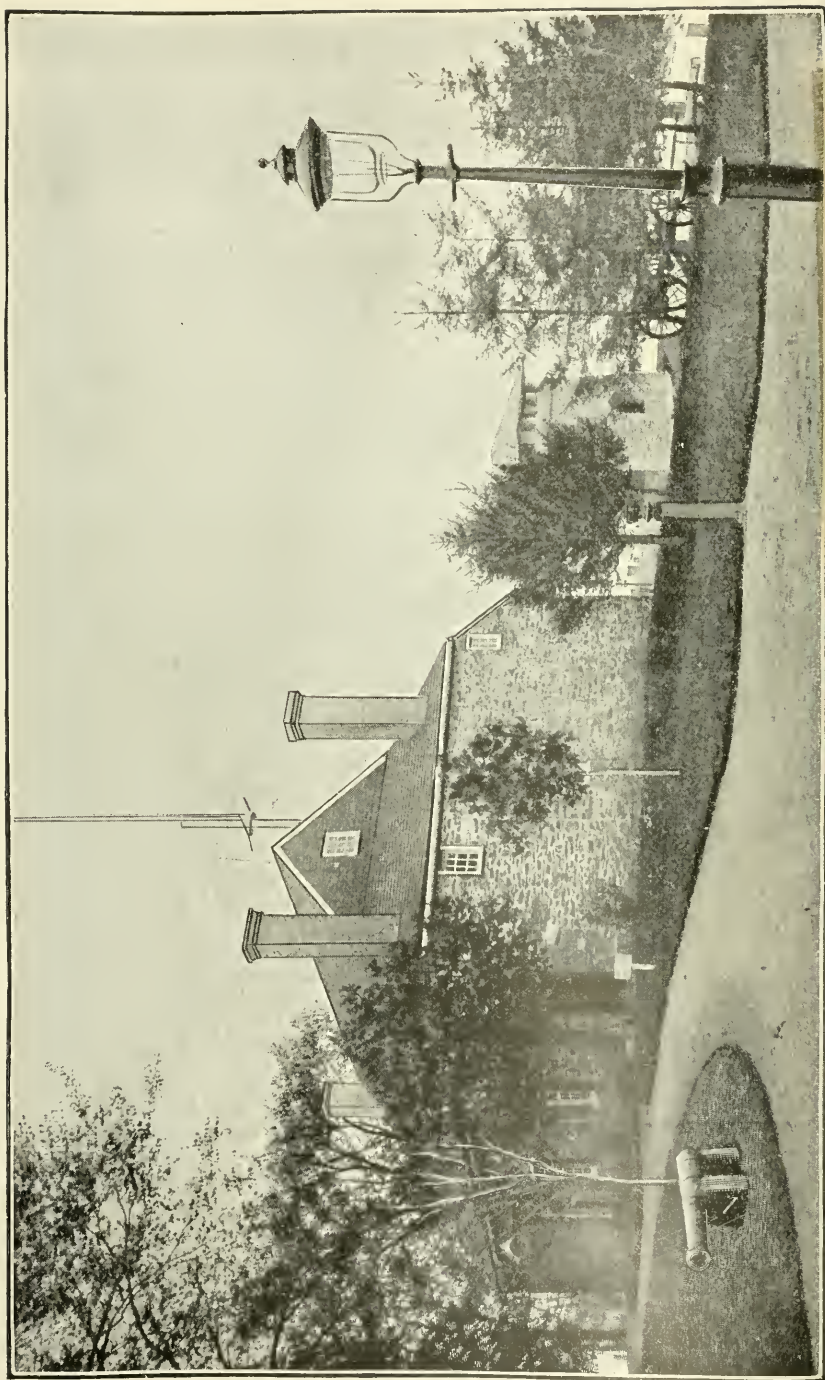
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American Historical Review

FEB 26 1875





HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE building now so generally known as WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS AT NEWBURGH, is situated in the south-east part of the city. It is constructed of rough stone, with walls two feet thick; is one story high, with a shed-roof rising in the centre some thirty feet, and is fifty-six feet front by forty-six feet in depth. It has six rooms and kitchen on the first floor, and five in the attic, some of the latter being of more modern construction than the original building. The roof is sustained by long timbers of red cedar rough hewn, which still give out the peculiar aroma of the wood. The ceilings of the lower floor are low with heavy hewn timbers supporting the floor above. The building is located on what was originally Lot No. 2, of the German Patent, the title of which was vested in MICHAEL WEIGAND, one of the colony of immigrants from the Palatinate of the Rhine in 1709, who sold to BURGER MEYNDERS, who conveyed the portion on which the house stands (including the eastern half of the farm) to JONATHAN HASBROUCK in 1747. The north-east corner of the building, more particularly shown by the walls and the timbers in the attic, is the oldest portion, and was erected by HASBROUCK in 1750; the south-east corner was added by him in 1760, and the west half in 1770, and the whole embraced under one roof.

JONATHAN HASBROUCK, from whom the building retained for many years the name of "THE HASBROUCK HOUSE," was the grandson of ABRAHAM HASBROUCK, one of the Huguenot founders of New Paltz (1677). He was a man of marked character; of fine physique, being six feet and four inches in height. As colonel of the militia of the district, he was in frequent service in guarding the passes of the Hudson Highlands. His occupation was that of a farmer, a miller, and a merchant. He died in 1780.

The first meeting for the Precinct of Newburgh was held here on the first Tuesday in April, 1763, when its owner was elected Supervisor, and Precinct meetings continued to be held here for several years. During the early part of the Revolution, the Committee of Safety of the Precinct assembled here. Military companies were organized, and the regiment which Col. HASBROUCK commanded assembled here to move to the defence of the Highland forts.

The conventional north-east view perhaps conveys more strikingly the outlines of the building, but the west or south-west view presents a better idea of it as it appeared at the time of its occupation by WASHINGTON, the west being the true front of the building on Liberty street, then "the King's highway" or old public road. As described by men who were familiar with the premises from boyhood, there was a front-yard on Liberty street with a rail fence running along the road north

to Broadway, while immediately south of the house were the barns and outbuildings of the farm. North of the front-yard was a field. East of the building was the family garden, beyond which at the south-east, "between the house and river," was the family burial plot in which Colonel HASBROUCK was buried.

On the 4th of April, 1782, WASHINGTON made this building his Head-quarters, and remained here until August 18th, 1783, on the morning of which day he took his departure from Newburgh. While here he passed through the most trying period of the Revolution; the year of inactivity on the part of Congress, of distress throughout the country, and of complaint and discontent in the army, the latter at one time bordering on revolt among the officers and soldiers; but a period nevertheless marked by victories more substantial than those which had been won in the field, as well as by the successful culmination of the long and heroic struggle for national independence.

Although fully treated in general histories, a brief reference to a few of the more important episodes of this period is apparently proper in a sketch of this character. It was here that WASHINGTON refused the crown. As the prospect of peace brightened the attention of many of the officers was naturally directed to the form of government which should be adopted in order to secure the confidence both of the army and people, and hence be stable and permanent. After a careful discussion of the subject in its various aspects, it was resolved, by a portion of them, that a limited monarchy, like that of England, with some modifications, was the best. This conclusion being reached, Col. NICOLA, an old officer and a personal friend of WASHINGTON, was selected to convey the proposition to the latter. It was received with such stern and overwhelming indignation that the authors of it were filled with consternation and abandoned the project at once.

Although this danger was averted, a greater one arose in a different quarter. An anonymous letter, dated March 10, 1783, was circulated through the army, of a most inflammatory nature—the first of the famous "Newburgh Letters." After reciting the neglect, injustice and contempt to which the army had been subjected by Congress, it called on the former to take the matter in its own hands and redress its own wrongs, and for this purpose a meeting of the officers was called for the next day at The Temple.* When this paper was handed to WASHINGTON he felt that the great crisis of the struggle had come. As Commander-in-Chief he could forbid the meeting; but, with his great sagacity, he saw that this would only intensify the feeling and increase the excitement, and so he simply postponed it for four days, and thus gave time to the army for a sober second thought, to himself to decide on the best course of action in order to meet the danger and not only ward it off but bind the army to him by still stronger ties of confi-

* The army was encamped in barracks about three miles back from Washington's Head-quarters. On a high ridge opposite it WASHINGTON ordered a large building to be erected for the use of public gatherings of all kinds, especially for religious services on the Sabbath for the soldiers. This was called "The Temple." (See Appendix.)

dence and love than ever. He did this by being present at the meeting and delivering an address to the assembled officers, which, by its expression of affection for the army, its earnest appeal to their patriotism and honor, stands without a parallel in military history. Throwing himself unreservedly on their love of country and faith in its promises, he seems to have had no fear of the result, and closed his address with these memorable words: "*Had this day been wanting, the world had never known the height to which human greatness is capable of attaining.*"

Almost immediately following the meeting which has been referred to, notice of the cessation of hostilities was received by WASHINGTON, and was announced by him in public proclamation to the army on the 19th of April, 1783. By WASHINGTON's order the announcement was made the occasion of one of the most remarkable celebrations ever held by the army. As indicated in WASHINGTON's order and in the notes by THACHER and HEATH, it was conducted with the most imposing military and civil ceremonies. At "The Temple," at noon, the army was assembled and hailed the proclamation with cheers, with prayer and thanksgiving, and rolled out against the sky with voices and instruments the song of freedom which had so long been its inspiration, "*No King but God!*"—in the evening beacon fires blazed on the hills, and the air was filled with the peal of cannon and the rattle of musketry until "the mountain sides resounded and echoed like tremendous peals of thunder, and the flashing from thousands of fire-arms, in the darkness of the evening, was like unto vivid flashings of lightning from the clouds." Grand as was this visual display, substantial as were its religious and political features, rising above them all was the declaration of WASHINGTON: "Happy, thrice happy, shall they be pronounced hereafter, who have contributed anything, who have performed the meanest office in erecting this stupendous fabric of Freedom and Empire on the broad basis of independency; who have assisted in protecting the rights of human nature, and establishing an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and religions." Is it too much to say that this was a well considered expression of his opinion in regard to the character of the government which should be established? Is it too much to say, also, in view of the teachings of these events, that while Independence and the rights of the people to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" was *proclaimed* at Philadelphia, while it was *maintained* with so much suffering and so much honor in the field, it was *established* by WASHINGTON at his Head-quarters in Newburgh?

The disbandment of the army by furlough followed. Regiments and battalions were so rapidly decimated by this process that by the 20th of June few if any of the men who had enlisted "for the war" remained. The grand old army of the Revolution was practically dissolved, and the fragment that remained, composed principally of men who had enlisted for short periods, broke camp and marched to West Point. The parting of the veterans, so touchingly described by NORTH and THACHER, embraced WASHINGTON's heroic "Life Guard," whose

relations with him had been so intimate, and which assembled at Head-quarters for the last time on the 7th of June. WASHINGTON'S last Orders while here were issued on the 17th of August, and on the 18th he took his departure to attend the Congress then in session at Princeton.

—"Why was the army brought hither?" and "What portion of the building was particularly occupied by WASHINGTON?" are questions so frequently asked that a few words of explanation appear to be necessary. The presence of the army of the Revolution north of the Highlands and in the vicinity of the river, was for the purpose of counteracting the plans of the British Ministry, who hoped, by obtaining control of the navigation of the river, to cut off the Eastern Provinces from the Southern with a view to confine the rebellion to the former and render its suppression certain. The Hudson thus became the strategic line of the contending forces, to which the possession of the Highlands was the key. While English cannon thundered at New York and Quebec, the extremes of the line, the forces of the patriots guarded the Highland passes; on both sides of the river the camp-fires of the army were lighted, while from the centre of the field—the HASBROUCK HOUSE at Newburgh, or the ELLISON HOUSE at New Windsor, at an earlier period—WASHINGTON watched, through the secret service, the movements of his powerful antagonist. Once, twice, the centre of the line was lost, and recovered almost by miracle. Sir HENRY CLINTON'S victorious banners were given to the breeze from the Highland forts, October 7, 1777, and his messenger sped away to bid BURGOYNE hold on at Saratoga. The result of the contest for Independence then seemed but the question of a day. Fortunately the messenger fell into the camp of a rallying militia, and the silver bullet, enclosing a message to BURGOYNE, which he carried, was taken from him and revealed his mission. BURGOYNE, after waiting for his arrival until he could wait no longer, surrendered his army—CLINTON fell back to New York, and the Highland forts, blackened by fire and strewn with the bodies of those who had fallen in their defence, returned to the possession of the patriot forces. The treason of ARNOLD was not less fortunately prevented from accomplishing its purpose. And in this connection, how singular the fact that while events apparently fortuitous twice saved the cause of liberty, the immediate agents through whom so great a boon was wrought—TAYLOR, the British messenger, and ANDRE, the British spy—suffered death at the hands of hangmen.

In answer to the second question, it may be said that WASHINGTON and his family occupied the entire house. His family consisted of himself, his wife, and his Aids-de-camp, Major TIGHELMAN, Colonel HUMPHREYS, and Major WALKER. A Mrs. THOMPSON was his housekeeper and in the earlier part of the war won a reputation for zeal in his service which THACHER makes a note of and WASHINGTON acknowledges in his accounts in recording an exchange of salt. The story is that Mrs. THOMPSON found it difficult to obtain a supply of eggs for the

table. The Quarter-master had all the salt and the farmers had all the eggs, and continental money could not buy the latter. As a last resort the General gave an order to Captain COLFAX of the Guard, whose duty it was to furnish the supplies for the General's table, to send Mrs. THOMPSON a butt of salt, with which that lady soon established an exchange for the needed eggs. The matter leaked out and "No salt no eggs!" became a by-word in camp.

The large room, which is entered from the piazza on the east, known as the room with "seven doors and one window," was WASHINGTON's dining-room; the north-east room was his bed-room, and the one adjoining it on the left was his private office. The family room was in the south-east; the parlor was the north-west room; opposite this and across the hall was the store-room, so called from having been used as a store by Colonel HASBROUCK; the south-west room was the kitchen. Although one of the largest dwellings in the district at that time, it was too small for the accommodation of guests other than at dinner, and hence was not altogether suited to WASHINGTON's necessities. The best if not the only authoritative account of the manner in which it was occupied, as well as other details, comes to us from the pen of MARQUIS DE CHASTELLUX, an officer under ROCHAMBEAU and a visitor here in December, 1782, who writes:

"We passed the North river as night came on and arrived at six o'clock at Newburgh, where I found Mr. and Mrs. WASHINGTON, Col. TIGHELMAN, Colonel HUMPHREYS and Major WALKER. The head-quarters at Newburgh consist of a single house, neither vast nor commodious, which is built in the Dutch fashion. The largest room in it (*which was the proprietor's parlor for his family and which General Washington has converted into his dining-room*) is in truth tolerably spacious, *but it has seven doors and only one window.* The chimney, or rather the chimney back, is against the wall, so that there is in fact but one vent for the smoke, and the fire is in the room itself. *I found the company assembled in a small room which served by way of a parlor.* At nine o'clock supper was served, and when the hour of bed-time came, I found that *the chamber, to which the General conducted me, was the very parlor I speak of*, wherein he had made them place a camp-bed. We assembled at breakfast the next morning at ten, during which interval my bed was folded up, and *my chamber became my sitting room for the whole afternoon.* The smallness of the house, and the difficulty to which Mr. and Mrs. WASHINGTON had been put to receive me, made me apprehensive lest Mr. ROCHAMBEAU, who was to set out the day after me, by traveling as fast, might arrive on the day I remained there. I resolved therefore to send to Fishkill to meet him, with a request that he would stay there all night. Nor was my precaution superfluous, for my express found him already on the landing, where he slept, and did not join us until the next morning as I was setting out. The day I remained at head-quarters was passed either at table or in conversation. General HAND, Adjutant-general, Colonel READ of New Hampshire, and Major GRAHAM, dined with us."

In noting a previous visit to WASHINGTON, the same writer says: "The repast was in the English fashion, consisting of eight or ten large dishes of butcher's meat and poultry, with vegetables of various sorts, followed by a second course of pastry, comprised under the two denominations of pies and puddings. After this the cloth was taken off, and apples and a great quantity of (hickory) nuts were served, which General WASHINGTON usually continues eating for two hours, toasting and conversing all the time." Again: "The head-quarters of this army neither presents the image of want nor inexperience. When one sees a battalion of the General's guard encamped within the precincts of his house; nine wagons, destined to carry his baggage ranged in his court; a great number of grooms taking care of very fine horses belonging to the general officers and their aids-de-camp; when one observes the perfect order that reigns within these precincts, where the guards are exactly stationed and where the drums beat an alarm and a particular retreat, one is tempted to apply to the Americans what Pyrrhus said of the Romans: 'Truly these people have nothing barbarous in their discipline.'"

From these descriptions it requires very little effort of the imagination to reproduce the occupants of the house and its surroundings while WASHINGTON was here. The long oaken table may be spread, the fire lighted on the ancient hearth, the guard stationed, the guests summoned, the alarm and the retreat drums sounded, the wagons, the horses, the grooms, the barns and outbuildings, the rail fences, may all be reproduced on *canvas* or in *tableaux vivants*. VERPLANCK relates that MARBOIS partially attempted this in France, many years ago, in honor of LA FAYETTE, and so accurate was the reproduction that the latter was compelled to exclaim: "Ah! the seven doors and one window, and the silver camp goblets such as the Marshals of France used in my youth. We are at WASHINGTON's Head-quarters on the Hudson fifty years ago!" LA FAYETTE's recognition was no doubt from descriptions which he had received. He was never a visitor at the Newburgh Head-quarters. Fortunate will it be for America if, in the coming time, her children, drawing inspiration from these old walls and from the lessons of patriotism, of honor, of official integrity, of political action, which were here inculcated, shall reverently respond: "*The seven doors and one window—we are at Washington's Head-quarters on the Hudson!*"

—The Hasbrouck family resumed possession of the house in the fall of 1783 and the property remained in the possession of their descendants until 1849,* when the title became vested in the people of the State of New York, under the foreclosure of a mortgage given to loan certain moneys of the United States, the suggestion for its purchase having been made by ANDREW J. CALDWELL, one of the loan com-

* It may be proper to add that JONATHAN HASBROUCK, to whom the property came by descent, endeavored, in 1843, to organize an Association to take and hold the property and erect a monument thereon. This effort was not successful, and the property came into the possession of the State in the manner related in the text.

missioners. For many years it was called "The Hasbrouck house"; but the memory of WASHINGTON, and of the events which clustered around it during his residence here, ever brightening as time advanced and succeeding generations came to appreciate more fully the results of the firmness of his devotion to the principles which he had espoused, caused this name to fade away before the undying one by which it is now known.

By an act to the Legislature, passed April 10, 1850, the property was placed in the care of the Board of Trustees of the then Village of Newburgh, to be preserved as nearly as possible as it was at the time of its occupation by WASHINGTON, and to erect a flag-staff from which should be unfolded the United States flag upon which should be inscribed: "*Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.*"

The interior of the building had been modernized in some respects, but the Trustees of Newburgh, true to their trust, appointed a committee of which the late ENOCH CARTER was chairman, and by them every part of the building was carefully restored. This being done, and the flag-staff erected, on the 4th of July, 1850, the place was formally dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies. A fervent prayer was offered by the Rev. JOHN JOHNSTON. The dedicatory address was delivered by Hon. JOHN J. MONELL, and an ode, written by Mrs. MARY E. MONELL, was sung by a choir. At the conclusion of the ode, Major-general WINFIELD SCOTT raised the flag upon the flag-staff. The Declaration of Independence was read by FREDERICK J. BETTS, and an oration delivered by Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS.

The property passed to the care of the city authorities, on the passage of the city charter in 1866, where it remained until 1874, when the Legislature, by Act of May 11th, appointed a Board of Trustees to preserve and maintain it. This Board, composed of WM. C. H. SHERMAN, DAVID CARSON, DAVID MOORE, JAS. G. GRAHAM, J. H. H. CHAPMAN, CYRUS B. MARTIN, PETER WARD, JOEL T. HEADLEY, EDWARD C. BOYNTON, and JAMES W. TAYLOR, is so constituted that the members serve for five years, two of the ten going out annually. The property is maintained by a tax on the city and by State appropriations, from which latter source money was obtained for the purchase of an additional lot on the south. The trees with which the grounds are planted were contributed by farmers and residents, and the iron fence was erected by the State, the gates being the contribution of the ladies of the city. For the collection of relics the public is largely indebted to the late ENOCH CARTER, although many articles have been added by other parties. The papers and relics deposited by Mr. CARTER, whose interest in the preservation of the premises ceased only with his life, were permanently added to the collection by his heirs (June 20, 1874), viz: Mrs. JANE CARTER MAPES, Mrs. CATHERINE CARTER RYER, Mrs. MARY T. LE FEVER, and Miss ANTOINETTE WOOLSEY, and are marked by an asterisk (*) in this Catalogue.

CATALOGUE.



ELLISON PAPERS.

The manuscripts of this series were presented by Thomas Ellison, Jr., and are embraced in the "*Ellison Papers*," Case 2. Thomas Ellison, to whom the first papers refer, was one of the early settlers of the town of New Windsor, being a freeholder in 1728. He was the ancestor of the family, and was the principal merchant and banker in this section of country. He was one of the first militia officers in the district, and held the rank of colonel at the outbreak of the Revolution, but was retired by the reorganization of the militia in 1775. The office of Deputy Chief Ranger for the County of Ulster, which he held until 1772, conferred upon him police authority over horses, cattle, etc., running at large unmarked in the Queen's woods, which then embraced the unenclosed lands of the county. No person was permitted to sell a horse "to go out of this province, without being first viewed" by him, "that frauds and cheats by horse stealers" might be prevented.

1. Commission to Thomas Ellison to be a Deputy Ranger for the County of Ulster, 1753. Autograph Signature of Gov. Cadwallader Colden.
2. Benefits and Perquisites of the Chief Ranger of Her Majesty's Province of New York.
3. An account of the expedition for the relief of Fort William Henry, prepared for Hutchins' Family Almanac. Dated Nov. 1, 1757.

The expedition referred to was one of the important movements in the French and Indian War of that period. The paper here given is mainly a defence by Col. Ellison of the militia under his command. Hutchins' Family Almanac, for which it was prepared, was founded by John Nathan Hutchins. He was a teacher in the Glebe School of Newburgh from 1774 to 1782.

4. Letter from Thomas Ellison to Gov. Colden, enclosing a letter from Major Cadwallader Colden, Jr., dated Sept. 25, 1757.

These letters refer to the murder of Griff Easton by the Indians. Easton was a resident of Ulster county, and was shot near David Coag's house. The facts are stated in plain language. Easton was wounded, says the letter, "being shot through the

NOTE.—Manuscripts not in Cases or Frames are filed for more effectual preservation. They can be examined by historians or persons specially interested in them, on application to the Superintendent. Where names of donors do not appear in this Catalogue, the record has been lost. Corrections will be made in subsequent editions on communication of information to the Trustees.

body, but he did (not) fall when shot. He says he hurried about and saw two Indians standing who did not offer to pursue him. He swore at them (in his usual manner), and made the best of his way to the house," where he died.

5. Commission to Thomas Ellison as Colonel of the Second Regiment of militia in Ulster county, dated Dec. 9, 1772.
6. Circular letter from Gov. Tryon to Colonel Thomas Ellison, dated New York, Dec. 22, 1773, directing a return of the militia of his district.
7. Return of the Second Regiment of the County of Ulster, Sept. 5, 1773.
8. A list of all the rank and file men within the Precinct of Shawangunk, on the east side of the Wallkill, whereof Johannes Hardenburgh is Captain, August 24, 1772. Return made to Colonel Ellison.
9. A list of a company of Foot Militia, commanded by Capt. William Faulkner, July 13, 1772. Return to Col. Ellison.
10. Letter from Gov. Tryon to Col. Ellison, dated New York, March 10, 1774, in reference to forming Battalions.

The Governor states, that "out of respect to the family, and in consideration of the long and faithful services of the old gentleman" (Col. Charles Clinton), he had appointed James Clinton to the command of the First Battalion of Ulster county Militia. The command embraced the Militia of New Windsor mainly. The Clintons had already won reputation in the French and Indian war, and were then a controlling element in the politics of the county.

11. Letter from Catharine Ellison to her husband, John Ellison, dated Oct. 17, 1771. A private letter.
12. Letter from Thomas Ellison, Jr., to his father, dated New York, Feb. 7, 1774. A private letter.
13. Letter from C. Gibbs to Thomas Ellison, accepting his house for occupation by Washington as Head-quarters. The letter is dated 21st of June, 1779.

Caleb Gibbs was at that time Captain Commandant of a mounted corps of one hundred and eighty men known as the Commander-in-Chief's Guard, commonly called The Life Guard. The obtaining of suitable quarters for Washington, was one of the special duties of the corps. The house referred to in this letter is more generally known as the William Ellison House, from its occupation in later years by William Ellison, son of Col. Thomas. It was occupied by Washington in 1779, 1780 and 1781. It was taken down a few years since. A large photograph from an original painting of the building is embraced in this Collection.

- 13½. Copy Certificate from Major-General Knox, endorsed by Pickering, Q. M. G., stating that General Greene, Colonels Biddle and Wadsworth, and General Knox, "occupied three rooms, as military quarters, five weeks in the months of June and July, 1779," and that "I, the subscriber (General Knox), occupied three rooms as military quarters ten weeks in the fall of the same year. Also, from the 20th of November, 1780, to the 4th of July, 1781, I

occupied two rooms as military quarters; and from May, 1782, to September, I occupied one room for the same purpose, making fourteen weeks." Dated, West Point, 9th Sept., 1783. The building was subsequently occupied by Major General Gates—Dec. 1782, to April, 1783.

John Ellison was brother to William and son of the first settler, Col. Thomas Ellison. The house is still in possession of Ellison heirs.

CLINTON PAPERS.

The papers of this series were presented by James Clinton Bolton, Esq. As the names of the Clintons frequently occur in this Catalogue, it may be remarked in explanation that Alexander, Charles, James and George, were the sons of Charles Clinton, who emigrated from Ireland, in 1729, and settled at Little Britain, in Orange (then Ulster) county. Alexander became a physician. Charles also studied medicine, and as a surgeon's mate accompanied the quota of forces furnished by New York in the expedition for the reduction of Havana in 1762; subsequently on hospital service. James was a civil engineer and surveyor, but nevertheless a practiced soldier from his youth up. He became justly distinguished for his services as a general officer during the war of the Revolution. George studied law, and, in 1765, was selected to represent his native county in the Colonial Assembly, where he was one of the leaders in opposition to the principle involved in the Stamp Act. In 1775 he was elected one of the Delegates from New York to the second Continental Congress. From this post he was transferred to the office of Governor of New York, and held that position from 1777 to 1792 and again in 1801. In 1805 he was elected Vice President of the United States, on the ticket with Thomas Jefferson, and again in 1808, on the ticket with James Madison. He died at Washington during his second official term. DeWitt Clinton was the son of James. *The MSS. of this series are in the "Clinton Papers," Case 2, unless otherwise marked.*

A. Diploma of Alexander Clinton from Princeton College.

14. Letter from Charles Clinton, Jr., to his father, dated Fort Pitt, Aug. 12, 1762, giving an account of a battle with the Indians. Frame, room F.

Clinton accompanied the expedition for the relief of Fort Pitt as a Surgeon's Mate, and the letter relates in brief the incidents of the route. He was subsequently a practicing physician in the town of Montgomery.

14½. Letter from Charles Clinton, Sr., to his son, addressed: "To Mr. Charles Clinton, Apothecarie's Mate, at the Hospital in Elizabethtown," dated Little Britain, November 15th, 1762.

An interesting letter from the founder of the Clinton family.

15. Letter from Charles Clinton, Jr., to his father, dated
 Elizabethtown, Oct. 22, 1762. Frame, room F.

This letter was written immediately after the return of the expedition against Havana, and has reference to the siege. The siege of Havana lasted thirty days, when Moro Castle was taken by storm.

- 15½. Letter from George Clinton to his brother Charles, addressed: "To Mr. Charles Clinton, Junior, Mate of His Majesty's Hospital at Elizabethtown," dated New York, 30th Jan., 1763.

George Clinton was at that time a student at law in the office of Judge Smith. He excuses himself for not visiting his brother, by saying that "the Ferry Boat crosses to and from Staten Island so seldom that I fear should I venture over there I might not be able to return with such speed as Mr. Smith would expect."

16. Letter from George Clinton to his brother Charles, dated
 New York, 23d May, 1763, stating that the return of the latter to
 the Hospital was required. Frame, room F.

17. Letter from Charles Clinton, Jr., to his father, dated New
 York, June 6th, 1763. Frame, room F.

This letter is in reference to the purchase of the Surgency of Dr. Calhoun, under whom Clinton was acting. The price asked was two hundred pounds sterling. Young Clinton doubted the expediency of the purchase, on account of the probable discontinuance of the war.

- B. Day-Book of Charles Clinton, Jr., from April 6, 1778—an
 interesting record of families in which his professional services
 were employed. Case 1.

- C. Scrap-Book of Elizabeth Clinton, daughter of General
 James Clinton. Case 1.

- D. See No. 135 in Frame, room F.

- E (1). See No. 136 in Frame, room F.

- E (2). Letter from Mrs. Mary Clinton to her husband, General
 James Clinton, dated Little Britain, April 9th, 1780.

- E (3). Letter from Mrs. Mary Clinton to her husband, addressed: "The Honourable James Clinton, Brigadier-General at Yorktown, in General Washington's Camp," dated Sept. 28th, 1781.

These letters from Mrs. Clinton, while mainly relating to family matters, show the writer to have been worthy of the honor reflected on her name through her son, Governor DeWitt Clinton. In the letter she writes: "I wish you success, and hope the Lord, the Great General of Heaven and Earth, will be at the head of your army and be your Director and Counselor, and cover your head in the day of battle, and give you success, that you may all safe return to your homes and families." Mrs. Clinton not only gave her husband to the service, but her oldest son, Alexander, a lad of fifteen years. Like Cornelia of old, could she not say: "Here are my jewels?"

- F. Letter from DeWitt Clinton to Doct. Charles Clinton, dated New York, Sept. 19, 1788, in reference to rejection of Constitution of the United States by North Carolina. Frame, room F.

DeWitt Clinton was then Private Secretary to his uncle, Governor George. The Clintons opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution, not approving of some of

its provisions, which they regarded as trenching upon the rights of the States. Gov. Clinton especially favored very limited Federal powers.

A considerable number of Clinton Papers are given under other classifications, and others will be found in the "Clinton Papers" (case 2) not specifically enumerated in this Catalogue.

SACKETT PAPERS.

The papers of this series were presented by the late Samuel B. Sackett, whose father, Nathaniel Sackett, was born in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., in the year 1735, and was the son of Rev. Samuel Sackett, a Presbyterian minister at Bethlehem Church in 1742. According to the custom of those days, he served an apprenticeship in a mercantile house in New York, and subsequently settled at Fishkill, where he opened a store. While on a visit to New York, in the spring of 1775, the news of the Boston massacre reached him. He immediately returned home, and took a prominent part in calling a meeting of the inhabitants of "Rombout Precinct," in which he lived, to consider what steps should be taken to secure the united action of the colonists. The meeting was held at the house of John and Hendrick Wyckoff, on the 5th of May, and resulted in the formation of an association. Sackett was afterwards in the secret service of Washington. He was a member of the first Legislature of New York, and continued a representative until his death. The several papers of the collection are worthy of perusal. *They are included in the "Sackett Papers," Case 2, unless otherwise marked.*

19. Circular letter to the Inhabitants of Rombout Precinct, May 2d, 1775.

This letter was designed to arouse the people to attend a meeting called by Sackett and others, at the house of John and Henry Wyckoff, for the purpose of "taking the alarming condition of this Continent into consideration;" and requests that "none on any account or excuse whatever, will keep back but appear at the place designated."

20. Minutes of proceedings of meeting at house of John and Hendrick Wyckoff, pursuant to above call.
21. Letter from Eben Hazzard to Sackett, dated Heights of Harlem, Oct. 3d, 1776.

This letter is in reference to a form of government for the Province of New York.

22. Letter from John Hancock to the Committee of Safety, of which Sackett was a member, dated Phila., June 11, 1776.
23. Commission of Sackett as one of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies, with power to call out the militia for that purpose.
24. Printed Document, showing the nature of the duties of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies.

25. Commission of Washington, appointing Sackett to Secret Service. (Withdrawn by family.)

26. Letter from Sackett to Washington, dated Suffern House, April 7, 1777.

This letter gives in detail the operations of Sackett since his appointment. His mode of obtaining information was novel in some instances. In this letter he relates the case of a woman who had some grievances against the Whigs. Sackett advised her to go to New York and lay her complaint before Lord Howe. She did so, and on her return Sackett obtained all the information she had picked up.

27. Letter from Washington to Sackett, dated Morristown, April 8, 1777. Frame, room F.

This letter exhibits the manner in which secret intelligence was sometimes conveyed. It is unintelligible at the present time in many of its references.

28. Circular letter from John Jay and others, Committee from Orange, Ulster and Dutchess, dated Kingston, June 2d, 1777, requesting a meeting at New Windsor for the purpose of "agreeing on the men proper to fill the great offices of Government."

The meeting nominated Charles DeWitt, Levi Paulding, Zephaniah Platt, Jonathan Landon, Henry Wisner, Sr., and Jesse Woodhull, for Senators from the Middle District.

29. Letter from Egbert Benson, dated June 5th, 1777, in reference to the meeting at New Windsor.

30. Letter from William Duer to Sackett, dated Philadelphia, June 20, 1777, in reference to appointment of latter as D. Q. M. G., on the east side of Hudson's River.

31. Letter from Robert Harper to Sackett, dated Kingston, Oct. 7th, 1777.

This letter is in reference to the appointment of "gentlemen of different connections and families to fill up the leading offices of the State," and other matters. The State government under the first Constitution was then being organized.

32. Letter from Samuel Sackett to his son Nathaniel, dated Hanover, Oct. 29th, 1776.

In this letter the father requests his son to "send us two wagons immediately, to help us away with some small matters before the enemy are upon us."

33. Letter from Anthony Wayne to Sackett, dated Fishkill, Aug. 4th, 1779, ordering a "detachment of one hundred and fifty men" for "particular duty."

Wayne had just returned from his successful attack at Stony Point. Some new expedition was now proposed, but what, does not appear.

34. Letter from Gen. Heath to Sackett, dated West Point, April 1, 1781, detailing account of engagement between the French and English fleets off the Capes of Virginia, and the movements of the Southern army.

35. Letter from Washington to Sackett, dated Newburgh, Aug. 15, 1785, thanking him for the cheese which he had been kind enough to send him.

36. Receipt to Sackett from John Morin Scott, for payment "on his and his father's bond," "18 dollars in specie, and 17 dollars in Notes of the Continental Treasurer."
37. Letter from Gen. Heath to Sackett, dated Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 12, 1785.
38. Letter from Daniel Boone to Captain Eben Platt, dated Limestone, 7th March, 1786.

Sackett, while traveling through the West, stopped at the residence of Boone. In his visit he had been preceded a few hours by Platt, who was traveling in the same direction. In the expectation that Sackett would overtake Platt, Boone wrote and sealed this letter. Sackett failed to see Platt, and the letter remained in his hands unopened, and in that state was handed down to his children, and it was not until a number of years after his death that it was read.

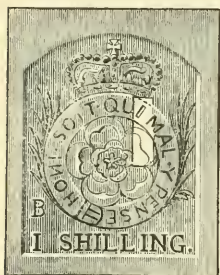
REVOLUTIONARY PLEDGES, ETC.

The large expenditures of England in the French and Indian war of 1755, and the increase in the public debt and the necessity for raising additional revenue which it involved, led to the taxation, by Acts of Parliament, of the American Colonies. The first act of this class was passed in 1764, and was estimated to yield £341,377: 0s: 1d: (about \$8,500,000) from new imposts and duties upon trade and commerce. Though regarding the levy as unjust and earnestly remonstrating against it, the Colonies submitted to it without resistance. Had the scheme of taxation ended here there would have been no further trouble, but the act was followed, in 1765, by a Stamp act which imposed no less than fifty-three different sorts of stamp and other duties, some of them exorbitant and heavy and all of them hitherto unheard of in America. This act, coming upon the heels of unpopular import taxes, aroused a storm of opposition, and in all the cities the stamps were seized and destroyed by riotous mobs. The act was repealed in 1766, and in 1770 all other taxes were removed except that of a duty of three-pence per pound on tea, which was then brought in by the exclusively privileged ships of the East India Company. The collection of this tax was remonstrated against and its repeal demanded. The excitement ran high and developed the famous attack upon the company's ships and the destruction of cargoes of tea in Boston harbor and the refusal to permit similar cargoes to be landed in New York and other ports of entry. The Boston Port Bill, as it was called, was then enacted, one of the purposes of which was to compel the people of Boston to reimburse the East India Company. The bill was coupled with the appointment of General Gage as Governor of Massachusetts, with a fleet at his command under Lord Howe to enforce obedience. The dissensions and excitements evolved from these several acts spread over the Colonies and led to the calling of a Continental Congress in

Philadelphia in the Fall of 1774, for the purpose of promoting a closer union between the Colonies and agreeing upon a plan for united action. This plan took the form of a Non-importation Agreement which was passed Oct. 14, and signed on the 20th by the representatives assembled. This agreement embraced not only the refusal to import goods of any kind from England, but the formation of associations in every town and city under a common pledge, and which were rapidly multiplied. The collisions between General Gage's armed forces and the people at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, the appointment of Washington as commander-in-chief of the Continental forces, and the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, followed in rapid succession, and the appeal to arms was fully inaugurated.

In this collection the Stamp Act, the Congressional signatures to the Non-importation Agreement, and the proceedings and signatures of several local associations are represented.

38½. Sheet of parchment with a stamp of the Stamp Act at-



tached. The tax on this deed was two shillings and sixpence sterling, and is represented by two stamps—1s. and 1s: 6d.—on the pieces of blue paper. The device of the stamps is the same—a double Tudor rose, inclosed by the Royal Garter. Above this is a crown, and below, the money value of the stamps. It is not known that another paper has been preserved with the stamp attached, so completely was their use ignored.

Frame, room F.

39. Lithograph copy of the Congressional signatures to the Non-importation Agreement of Oct., 1774. Case 2.

39½. Circular address to the inhabitants of the different Counties of the province of New York, by the Committee of New York city, dated May 31, 1774. Case 2.

Appended to this paper is a Call for a meeting of the inhabitants of Beekman Precinct, Dutchess County, at the house of Mr. DeLonge, on the 18th of June, to consider the same. This was one of the first Revolutionary meetings in the Precinct.

40. Proceedings of a meeting of Freeholders of the Towns of Kingston, Hurley, Marbletown, Rochester and New Paltz, held January 6th, 1775, to send delegates to Convention. Case 2.

42. Protest against the action of the Meeting held at New Paltz, April 6th, 1775. MSS. book, case 1.

This paper was drawn by Cadwallader Colden, Jr., and signed by himself, Peter DuBois, and Walter DuBois. Colden's father was Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and acting Governor for most of the time from 1760 to 1775. He was, of course, loyal to the King, and his son shared in his opinions. Though in other respects an esteemed and influential citizen, he was committed to prison for his political course, not long after this protest was written. He resided for many years at Coldenham, Orange County.

The meeting to which the protest refers was composed of Committees or Delegates from the several Towns and Precincts of Ulster County, called together for the purpose of selecting Delegates to represent the County in a Provincial Convention at New York, April 20, 1775. The original minutes of the meeting are on file with the Clinton papers in the State Library.

43.* Pledge of "a general Association, agreed and subscribed to by the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Precinct of Hanover, in Ulster County," May 5th, 1775. Frame, room F.

The towns of Montgomery, Crawford, and part of Hamptonburgh, in Orange County, cover the original territory of the Precinct of Hanover. The pledge is similar to those quoted hereafter.

44. Original Qualifications of the Officers of the Regiment of Militia of the Precinct of Hanover, dated Nov. 30, 1775.

Frame, room F.

This pledge reads: "We, the subscribers, officers of the Regiment of Militia of Foot in Hanover Precinct, in Ulster County, of the Colony of New York, do hereby promise and engage, under all the ties of Religion, Honor and regard to our Country, that we will respectfully duly observe and carry into execution to the utmost of our power, all and every of the Orders, Rules and Recommendations made or to be made by the Continental Congress, and the Congress or Convention of this Colony," &c.

Signed, CHARLES CLINTON, Chairman, and at different periods by

William Jackson,	Arthur Parks,	James McBride,	Andrew Neeley,
Henry Smith,	Johannes Newkirk, jr.	William Crist,	M— Colden,
Peter Hill,	James Latta,	Nathaniel Milliken,	Wm. Goodyion,
John J. Graham, jr.,	Samuel Barkley,	Joseph Crawford,	James McCurdy,
John Gillespie,	Jason Wilkin,	Robert Hunter, jr.,	Samuel Gillespy,
	John Barbour,	James Monell.	

45. Pledge of New Windsor Militia Company. Frame, room F.

"To observe and carry into execution to the utmost of our power, all and every the orders, rules and recommendations, made or to be made by the Continental or our Provisional Congress," &c. Signed,

James McClaghrey,	John Burnett,	Jacob Newkirk,	Samuel Logan,
George Denniston,	James Umphrey,	William Telford,	James Kernaghan,
James Faulkener,	Richard Wood,	Alexander Beatty.	

This is the original Pledge and was never returned to Congress; at least it is not published in the Archives of Congress where those that were returned from other towns are found. McClaghrey was brother-in-law to Gov. Clinton. At that time he was Captain of the New Windsor Militia Company, but on the reorganization of the Militia in 1775, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. At the reduction of Fort Montgomery he was in command of his regiment and was taken prisoner. Umphrey and Logan were also in service in the field; the latter was Major of Col. DuBois' 3d N. Y., and was among the prisoners taken by the British at Fort Montgomery.

46. Proceedings of several meetings held in the Town of New Windsor, and Precinct of Hanover, 1775; and Pledge of Association, with signatures. Frame, room F.

The Pledge is the same as those already quoted, with the addition, "and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British Parliament, until a reconciliation shall be effected." Independence, if contemplated, was held in abeyance in deference to the views of those who, while opposed to the measures of the Ministry, were also opposed to rebellion. The list is not a complete return of the town, but appears to be one of two or more lists, none of which are published in the Archives of Congress.

47. Letter from George Clinton to his brother Charles, dated New York, Feb. 14, 1775. Clinton Papers, case 2.

This letter is in reply to some resolutions adopted at a meeting held in Hanover Precinct, and is one of the most spirited of the collection. Clinton was then a representative in the Provincial Convention, and in this letter refers to the action of that body. He condemns the policy of non-resistance, which many were then advocating, as a policy calculated to divide the sentiment of New York; and predicted that those who were advocating that course would "bring shame and confusion on themselves, and brand them with the indelible name of Enemies to their Country." It is possible that it was in accordance with his wishes that the New Windsor Pledge, which gave inferential endorsement to non-resistance, was not returned, as it might have the effect of instructions which representatives then were not permitted to disregard.

- 47½. Printed Circular of Proceedings "in Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York, Sept. 21st, 1776," to devise means for the defeat of the "barbarous machinations of domestic as well as external foes."

EXPEDITION AGAINST CANADA.

The expedition against Canada was one of the leading features of the campaign of 1775. It was under the command of Gen. Schuyler, but, from his illness, the duty of leadership devolved on Col. Richard Montgomery. The expedition successfully attacked St. Johns, Chambly and Montreal, and moved on to attack Quebec, in conjunction with Arnold. After a siege of three weeks, an attempt to take the city by storm was made on the morning of the 31st of December. In the assault, Montgomery was killed and Arnold wounded, and the great object of the expedition failed.

- 48.* Orders of General Montgomery, issued at Montreal, Nov. 15th, 1775. MSS. Book, case 1.

In these orders Montgomery entreats his soldiers not to lay him "under the necessity of abandoning Canada—of undoing in one day what has been the work of months—of restoring to an enraged and hitherto disappointed enemy the means of carrying on a cruel war into the very bowels of their country." The appeal was successful, and amid the snows of December, and surrounded by many difficulties, the expedition pressed on to join Arnold in the assault upon Quebec.

49. Order from Gen. Wooster to Gen. James Clinton, dated Montreal, Jan. 4th, 1776. Clinton Papers, case 2.

This order directed Clinton to "proceed with all possible expedition to the army lately commanded by our brave deceased Gen. Montgomery, and take the command of them till Col. Arnold shall recover from his wounds, or till otherwise ordered."

50. Bill of Col. James Clinton against the United States for expenditures, &c., while on Expedition to Quebec. Amount £95: 13s: 3d. Clinton Papers, case 2.

- 50½. Letter from Matthew DuBois to his son, Capt. David DuBois, "in the New York Forces, in the Continental Service, at Quebec, in Canada," dated New Windsor. March 5th, 1776.

MSS. Book, case 1.

BURGOYNE'S EXPEDITION.

Burgoyne's expedition was the principal feature in the campaign of 1777. It was undertaken by the British Ministry for the purpose of opening direct communication between their forces at New York and Quebec, and thereby sever the Eastern from the Middle and Southern Provinces. It was a "Sherman's march to the Sea," without Sherman's success. The following papers relate to the movements of the expedition, and its surrender to General Gates.

- 51.* Letter from Mat. Visher to Gov. Clinton, dated "Army above Stillwater, Oct. 7th, 1777, giving information of an engagement with the enemy. Misc. Papers, case 2.
52. Letter from John Barclay to Pierre Van Cortland, dated Albany, Oct. 15, 1777, announcing the surrender of Burgoyne. Frame, room F.
53. Order Book of Gen. Burgoyne from the time he entered the State until his surrender to Gen. Gates at Saratoga. *From J. C. Bolton.* Case 2.

This is the Original Order Book, and contains the Orders issued, the Articles of Capitulation, and the forces surrendered. Of the latter the following is the memorandum:—British prisoners, 2,442—Foreigners, 2,194—Gen. Burgoyne and Staff Officers, including six members of Parliament, 12—sent to Canada, 1,100—sick and wounded, 598—Total, 6,350. Prisoners before surrender, 600—deserters, 300—Lost at Bennington, 1,200—Killed between the 17th September and 15th October, 600—Taken at Ticonderoga, 413—Killed at Gen. Herkimer's battle, 300—Grand total, 9,583, exclusive of Indians, Teamsters and Sutlers. Ordnance, &c., taken: 6 pieces of Cannon at Bennington—2 Cannon and 4 Royals at Fort Schuyler—400 set of Harness and a number of Ammunition Wagons and Horses—5,000 stand of Arms—37 pieces of Cannon, Implements and Stores. The Book was printed by Joel Munsell, of Albany, in 1877, as one of his Historical Series.

54. Extra Fishkill Packet, Oct. 21, 1777, announcing the surrender of Burgoyne. Frame, room F.

FORTS MONTGOMERY AND CONSTITUTION.

The papers embraced in this series are mainly from the Clinton Papers, presented by James C. Bolton, Esq.

The first plan for the defence of Hudson's river embraced the erection of fortifications in the Highlands, and the obstruction of the navigation of the river by means of Booms, Chains, &c. The erection of forts was formally ordered by the Provincial Congress of New York, in 1775. This action was communicated to the Continental Congress, which body, on the 25th May, resolved, "That a post be taken in the Highlands on each side of Hudson's river, and batteries erected." In accordance with this resolution, commissioners were appointed, who selected the sites of Forts Montgomery and Constitution, and after

wards that of Fort Clinton. Fort Montgomery was situated on the north side of Poplopen's kill, Fort Constitution on the island opposite West Point, and Fort Clinton on the south side of Poplopen's kill. The latter was a mere outpost of Fort Montgomery. These forts were reduced by Sir Henry Clinton while on his expedition up the Hudson, to secure a diversion in favor of Burgoyne, Oct. 7, 1777. The defence of Fort Montgomery was conducted with great spirit, and lasted from 2 o'clock, P. M., until dark, when the works were carried by assault. There are several papers in the collection relating to the construction of the forts, &c., included with those more immediately connected with the obstruction of the navigation of the river.

55. Pay-roll of Artificers and others employed by Col. James Clinton, in the service of the United States, at Fort Montgomery, from June 16 to August 1st, 1776—showing names, occupation, days' work, and wages of persons employed. MSS. Book, case 1.
56. Pay-roll of Artificers, as above, from August 1st to December 1st, 1776. MSS. Book, case 1.
57. Duplicate of above.
58. Return of men employed by the Commissioners of Fort Constitution, June 20, 1776. MSS. Book, case 1.
59. Pay-roll of Artificers and others employed by Brig.-Gen. James Clinton, at Fort Constitution, from Aug. 1st to December 1st, 1776. Clinton Papers, case 2.
60. List of persons employed by the Commissioners at Fort Montgomery, June 21, 1776. Frame, room F.
61. A return of forces stationed at Fort Constitution, July 19, 1776. Case 2.
- 62.* Letter from Lieut. Oliver Lawrence to Joseph Jackson, dated Fort Montgomery, June, 1777, giving the number of cannon, &c. Case 2.
 "Fort Montgomery, which has got thirty-five pieces of Cannon"—"Fort Clinton, which has twelve pieces of Cannon, which lies about forty rods from the grand battery."
63. Agreement of Isaac Cromwell and others to do garrison duty at Fort Constitution from Jan. 1st to Jan. 31st, 1777. Frame, room F.
- 63½. Order issued by Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, dated Newburgh, Oct. 5th, 1777, directing Lieut.-Col. Cornelius Masten to march all the men in his company to Fort Montgomery. Frame, room F.

Col. Hasbrouck was then the owner and occupant of the Hasbrouck House, now known as Washington's Head-quarters at Newburgh. The order is one of a number issued about the time of its date (preserved in collection elsewhere), the first of which directed Lieut.-Col. Masten to move half of his men. This was followed by the above order requiring him to move all of his company. The first forts in the Highlands

were garrisoned by Col. DuBois' 5th Continental Regiment, and Col. Lamb's artillery. The militia of the district was made subject to call in case of necessity. This was the condition of the garrisons when they were stormed and taken in October, 1777.

64.* List of officers taken prisoners at Fort Montgomery, belonging to Col. DuBois' Regiment. Frame, room F.

65. Copy of the letter from Sir Henry Clinton to General Burgoyne, dated Fort Montgomery, Oct. 8, 1777. Frame, room F.

This letter was contained in a silver bullet which was swallowed by the British messenger, Daniel Taylor, on his capture by the Americans, after the reduction of Fort Montgomery. It is as follows:

FORT MONTGOMERY, Oct. 8th, 1778.

"*Nous y Voici* (we are here) and nothing between us but Gates. I sincerely hope this little success of ours may facilitate your operations. In answer to your letter of the 8th September, by C. C., I shall say I cannot presume to order, or even advise, for reasons obvious. I heartily wish you success. Faithfully yours,

H. CLINTON."

To General Burgoyne.

The messenger was captured near Little Britain, was tried as a spy, convicted and hung near Kingston.

HUDSON RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

The papers of this series are entirely from the Clinton Papers presented by Mr. Bolton. The obstruction of the navigation of Hudson's river was a work commenced simultaneously with the erection of fortifications. On the 16th of July, 1776, the Provincial Convention of New York appointed a Secret Committee to take the work in charge. The papers here preserved embrace the original minutes of the transactions of this committee, map of the chain at Fort Montgomery, letters relating to the obstructions at Fort Washington, Fort Montgomery, West Point, Pallopel's island, &c., and also to the construction of Fire Ships, &c. The principal papers are numbered. The substance of the whole has been published by Mr. Munsell, of Albany, under the title: "Obstructions to the Navigation of Hudson's River." A portion of the West Point obstruction and also of that at Pallopel's island, now in this collection, will be referred to hereafter. We may remark here that the obstruction at Fort Washington was a *Chevaux-de-frize* supported by sinking old sloops; that at Fort Montgomery was a Boom and Chain; that at West Point a Boom and Chain; that at Pallopel's island, a *Chevaux-de-frize* composed of massive pikes projected from sunken cribs of stone. *The papers are in MSS. book, case 1, and accessible on application to Superintendent. See Nos. 690, 691, 692.*

66. Letter from Wm. Duer to Secret Committee in reference to obstructions at Fort Washington, dated July 21st, 1776.

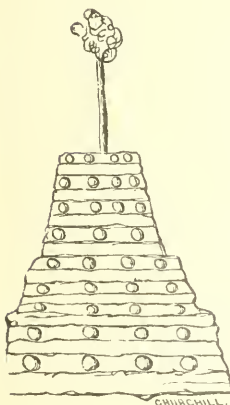
67. Proceedings of Secret Committee, Sept. 23, 1776, in reference to same.

68. Proceedings of Secret Committee, Sept. 27, 1776, showing purchase of vessels to complete obstructions at Fort Washington.

69. Draft of letter to Gen. Washington, dated Sept. 27, detailing proceedings of Committee.
70. Instructions to Capt. North by Committee, Sept. 27.
71. Letter from Tench Tilghman to Convention of New York, dated Oct. 6, 1776, in reference to the passage up the river of the English ships of war.
Tench Tilghman was one of Washington's aids-de-camp, and was with him during his occupation of the Hasbrouck house at Newburgh.
72. Letter from Richard Carey, Jr., A. D. C., dated July 12, in reference to same subject. This was the first passage up the river of the *Rose* and *Phoenix*. Case 2.
73. Proceedings of first meeting of Secret Committee at Fort Montgomery, July 19, 1777, in reference to obstructions at that place.
74. Letter from Robert Yates, Chn. of Com., to the Provincial Convention, dated July 21.
75. Letter from Robert Yates to Gen. Washington, "apprising him of our proceedings."
76. Proceedings of Secret Committee, July 25.
77. Draft of letter to Gen. Schuyler, in reference to the Chain at Fort Ticonderoga.
78. Reply of General Schuyler.
79. Memorandum showing the manner of charging Fire Ships and rafts.
80. Certificate showing the services rendered by Capt. Hazlewood in constructing and charging Fire Rafts.
81. Proceedings of Secret Committee, July 27. Also, Nos. 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, for other dates.
87. Correspondence, Bills, &c., in connection with obstructions at Fort Montgomery.
88. Letter from Gov. Clinton in reference to the obstructions at Pallopel's island.
89. Letter from Gov. Clinton on the same subject.
90. Other papers relating to the same subject.
91. Extract from a letter from Washington to Provincial Convention, dated July 27, in reference to passage up the river of the English fleet, and suggesting the employment of Row Gallies against them. Misc. Papers, case 2.
92. List of articles received by Adam Morgan, to be delivered by him to Capt. Hazlewood, to be used in constructing Fire Ships.

93. Letter from Robert Yates to Gilbert Livingston in relation to Fire Rafts, July 22d, 1776, with signatures of Committee.
94. Copy original resolutions appointing the Secret Committee.
95. Copy of Instructions to Gilbert Livingston in relation to Fire Rafts, with signatures of Committee.
96. Letter from Nathaniel Woodhull, President of Provincial Convention, to Secret Committee, informing them of their appointment on a committee for the organization of a new Government.
97. Original draft of letter in reply to Woodhull.

BEACONS AND SIGNALS.



Beacon lights and flags, and signal cannon, were employed during the Revolution to convey intelligence of the movements of the enemy. The Highlands of the Hudson were prominent Beacon Stations. We learn from the second paper embraced in this series, that the Signal Beacon, or the Beacon that gave the signal to other Beacons, was on Butter Hill, and that the Beacons on the opposite hills were subordinate to it. The Beacon-pyres were pyramidal in form, made of logs filled in with brush and inflammable materials, and carried to a height of thirty feet.

98. General Orders, dated Poughkeepsie, March 18, 1778, giving the number of signal guns to be fired on approach of enemy up the river. Misc. Papers, case 2.
- 99*. Letter from Gen. Heath to Gov. Clinton, dated Robinson House, showing the locations of the Beacons. Misc. Papers, case 2.

PRIVATEERING.

The papers of this series are known as the Miller papers. They were among the effects of the late Judge Smith, and were presented to the collection by Thos. C. Ring, Esq. Abraham Miller, to whom they belonged, was a merchant at East Hartford. *The papers are in MSS. Book, case 1, and accessible on application to Superintendent.*

The attention of the Continental Congress was directed to the subject of a Navy in 1775. Before definite action had been taken, how-

ever, Washington fitted out five or six armed vessels at Boston as Privateers. Congress subsequently affirmed this action, and formally authorized the granting of Letters of Marque and Reprisal. Very little is known of the number of vessels engaged in privateering service, or of their operations. It is asserted, however, that the number of vessels captured by American cruisers during the war was eight hundred and three, and that the value of merchandise obtained amounted to over eleven millions. In the papers here preserved will be found many facts relating to the operations of the privateer company, in whose service Miller acted as agent. The vessels employed by the company were the sloop *Game Cock*, schooner *Ship Jack*, brigatine *Marshall*, sloop *Revenge*, schooner *Raven*, sloop *Hawk*, ship *Gen. Hancock*, and armed boats *American Revenue*, *Arnold* and *Independence*. The prizes taken were the ship *Charity*, captured by the ship *Gen. Hancock*, commanded by Ishmael Hardy; the brig *Allday* and schooner *Fanny*, taken by the schooner *Raven*; the sloop *Sally*, captured by boats *Arnold* and *Independence*, commanded by Moses Butler and Gurdon Burnham; the ship *Lovely Lass*, taken by sloop *American Revenue*, Capt. Samuel Champlin, and sloop *Revenge*, Capt. James Conkling; prizes taken by sloop *Game Cock*, Capt. Richard Reynolds; prizes taken by brig *Marshall*, Capt. Thos. Buckley. The papers are not consecutively numbered. They embrace a large number of receipts, letters, day book, and memorandum book, etc. Of the letters the following are of most interest:

107. Letter from Giles Hollister to Abraham Miller, New London, 6th August, 1781, in reference to an unsuccessful cruise of the schooner *Raven*.

Hollister says: "We fell in with the Genl. Arnold from New York, carrying twelve four-pounders and a number of howitzers. After running from her six hours she gave us the first broadside, and then an action commenced which lasted but a short time. She got so much damaged that she was obliged to quit her station, and make the best of her way from us. We had five men wounded, two of them badly."

109. Letter from E. Miller, Jr., to his brother Abraham, dated Morristown, Aug. 9, 1777, giving prices current and intelligence of the movements of the enemy's fleet.

From other letters of the series written by E. Miller, Jr., it would appear that he was employed as a sutler near the American army. His letters furnish many details of army movements and other causes affecting prices of goods, and constitute at least a partial inside view of the rebellion.

CONSPIRACIES.

These manuscripts are principally from the Clinton Papers presented by Mr. Bolton. The organization of Committees, in the several Cities, Towns, Precincts, &c., of the Colony, for detecting and defeating conspiracies, was directed by a resolution of the Committee of Safety of

the Provincial Convention of New York, March 27, 1776. These committees were empowered to "cause to be disarmed all persons within their respective districts who are known to be disaffected to the cause of America." By a subsequent Act of the Provincial Convention, a Board of Commissioners, with general powers for the same purpose was, appointed.

- 110.* Letter from Charles Clinton, Chairman of the Committee of Hanover Precinct, dated Aug. 15, 1776, in reference to an examination of William Brown and Doct. John Hunt, by the Committee of Six-Mile Run in East Jersey. Clinton Papers, case 1.

111. Original Minutes of an examination of Beverly Robinson by the Committee appointed for "Enquiring into, Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies," and the Board of Commissioners appointed for the same purpose, held Feb. 22d, 1777. *Presented by the late Col. Isaiah Townsend.* Frame, room F.

These proceedings are of deep interest, and show that the sympathies of Robinson were with the Ministry from the first, and that he was only restrained from openly avowing his sentiments by pecuniary considerations. He approved the course of his son in joining the English forces, and refused to take the oath of allegiance to the State.

112. Extract from Proceedings of Committee of Safety, dated Fishkill, Sept. 13, 1776, directing the Committee of Hanover Precinct to arrest Jacob Peets, Johannes Snyder, Andries Harh, and John Archibald, as "persons inimical to the cause of American Liberty."

113. Letter from John R. Livingston to Robert Yates, dated Claremont, July 25, 1776, stating that Mr. Tappen had been badly beaten by some people at Esopus.

Christopher Tappen was prominent in the Provincial Convention. He was a member of the Secret Committee for obstructing the navigation of Hudson's river, and held other important stations. At this time he was one of the Commissioners for Detecting Conspiracies, and the beating he received was at the hands of Tories.

114. Letter from Robert Benson, Secretary of Committee of Safety, to Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies in Orange Co., dated Poughkeepsie, Sept. 16, 1777.

MSS. Book, case 1.

In this letter it is stated that "the enemy at New York have determined to suffer no more flags to come down by water until a flag with notice thereof be previously sent in by land," and that the Commissioners should act accordingly. Also, directing that Fletcher Matthews and Thomas Bull be confined in goal for exchange—they having refused the oath of allegiance to the State—where they were to "receive similar treatment with that of our friends who have been confined in the Provost goal at New York." Orange County, at that time, was principally south of Murderer's creek.

115. Official order to Isaac Nicoll, from Zephaniah Platt and others, Commissioners, directing the arrest of certain persons.

116. Proceedings of Provincial Convention of State of New York, at sessions held March 5th and April 9th, 1777, in reference to the powers of Commissioners for the Detection of Conspiracies—appointing persons to “take into their custody and dispose of the property of ill-disposed persons,” &c. MSS. Book, case 1.
117. Proceedings of Convention, May 13, on same subject.
118. Warrant issued by Commissioners for the arrest of Stephen Reeder.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON AND HIS OFFICERS.

- 119.* Letter from Washington to General Gage, dated Cambridge, Aug. 8, 1775, in reference to prisoners. Frame, room F.

This is an original copy of the celebrated letter from Washington to Genl. Gage. It is written in a tone of the purest patriotism, and exhibits the supercilious conduct of Genl. Gage in no very flattering terms. “You affect, sir, to despise all rank not derived from the same source with your own. I cannot conceive one more honorable than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the purest source and original foundation of all power.” * * “If your officers, our prisoners, receive a treatment from me different from what I wished to show them, they and you will remember the occasion of it.” This copy is in the handwriting of Joseph Read, at that time Washington’s Aid and Secretary. Read was the author of the noble sentiment, “I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am, the King of Great Britain is not rich enough to do it.”

- 120.* Letter of Invitation from Washington to Dr. Thomas, requesting the company of the latter at dinner. Frame, room F.

Dr. Thomas was a Surgeon in the Massachusetts line, at that time encamped at New Windsor. Washington’s Head-quarters were at Newburgh, and the dinner referred to was served in the “room with seven doors and one window.”

- 121.* Letter from Washington to Gov. Clinton, dated Dobbs’ Ferry, Aug. 10, 1781, giving information of the intention of emissaries to seize the person of the Governor. Frame, room F.

“I am informed,” says the letter, “that George Harden, James Kiltz, one Boice of Dutchess County, and a fourth person whose name is not noted, are promised a very considerable reward if they will seize upon your person and conduct you to New York.” The closing years of the Revolution were rife with attempts to abduct some of the leading patriots. Tradition locates an attempt to betray Washington at a dinner party at a house late the residence of Mr. Hale, now occupied by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, near Quassaick creek. Doct. Thacher, in his Journal, under date of June 30, 1781, says: “Private intelligence from a confidential source, we understand, has been received at Head-quarters, that a plan has been concocted in New York to end out four parties—one to assassinate or take Genl. Washington; another, Gov. Livingston, of New Jersey; a third, Gov. Clinton, of New York; and the fourth is unknown. Measures will undoubtedly be adopted to guard against and defeat this singular enterprise.”

122. Letter from Washington to Mr. S. L., declining the “honor of his dedication.” *Presented by Abel Corwin, Esq.*
Frame, room F.

123. Letter from LaFayette, addressed to Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, widow of Gen. Alexander Hamilton, dated "On Board the Norfolk Steam Boat, Feb. 24th, 1825." *Presented by Mrs. Zubriskie.*
Frame, room F.

- 126.* Letter from LaFayette, dated LaGrange, July 1st, 1832, accepting an invitation to attend a public dinner of Americans in Paris, on the Anniversary of American Independence. *Presented by the late Prof. S. F. B. Morse,* to whom it was addressed and who was present on the occasion.
Frame, room F.

During the encampment of the army at New Windsor, 1774-80, LaFayette was a frequent guest at Washington's Head-quarters at the Ellison house. The house occupied by him at New Windsor is still standing.

- 127.* Letter from Baron Steuben to Gov. Clinton, dated New Windsor, April 10, 1782.
Frame, room F.

The Baron states that he had just completed a review of the troops, and adds: "The appearance of the New York Line does them the greatest honor. The men are exceedingly well clothed and armed." The letter also commends to Executive favor the son of Col. Weisenfeldt's who had served in the State Levies. While the army was encamped at Newburgh, Steuben had his Head-quarters at the Verplanck house, Fishkill.

128. Letter from Major-General Knox, to William Smith, dated Philadelphia, April 7th, 1791.
Frame, room F.

This letter is in reference to the possibility of opening an inland navigation from Connecticut river to Boston—a project which the writer admits is "more conformable to my wishes than to the real nature of the object," but is nevertheless "determined to ascertain its practicability by some able surveyor," for which purpose John Hills had been employed "to investigate the subject and to ascertain by actual surveys whether it be practicable or not." We believe Genl. Knox also projected a canal from Albany to Hudson, and that it was partially constructed.

- 129.* Letter from Lord Stirling to Governor Clinton, dated Albany, Dec. 14, 1782, requesting information in reference to the discharge of the State Levies.
Frame, room F.

- 131.* Letter from Aaron Burr to Ransom Halloway, dated Fishkill, Oct. 1, 1815, in reference to a suit in law, requesting the latter to have evidence ready. Of interest only as an autograph.
Frame, room F.

132. Letter from Major-General St. Clair to James Bate, A. D. Q. M., dated Morristown, March 23d, 1777, in reference to conveying a sum of money to Peekskill for the use of the Army.
Frame, room A.

- 133.* Letter from Genl. Heath to Gov. Clinton, dated Highlands May 8th, 1782, in reference to four or five persons confined in Provost Prison, at West Point, by the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies.
Case 2.

Gen. Heath entered the American army in 1775, and continued in the service until the close of the war. The principal theatre of his operations was on the Hudson. He commanded at West Point after the treason of Arnold. The Provost Prison, at West Point, was a retaliatory institution where English prisoners received treatment similar to that served out to American prisoners in the old Provost in New York. (See 114.)

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS.

134. Letter from Robert Morris, dated Sept. 30, 1784, resigning his place as Superintendent of Finance. Frame, room F.

Robert Morris was a delegate to Congress from Pennsylvania. He was very active in establishing the first Bank of the United States. In 1780 he accepted the appointment of Superintendent of Finance. His personal credit contributed in no small degree to the procuring of money for the public service. "I want money for the use of the army," said Morris to a Quaker friend. "What security canst thee give?" asked the lender. "My note and my honor," responded Morris. "Robert, thou shalt have it," was the prompt reply.

135. Letter from George Clinton to his brother Charles, dated King's-Bridge, Sept. 12, 1776, in reference to the attack of the British on New York, and the retreat of the American forces. The loss of the Americans is stated at "700 killed and taken, but mostly taken." Frame, room F.

136. Letter from Genl. James Clinton, dated Aug. 30, 1779. Frame, room F.

This letter was written while Clinton was on the expedition to chastise the Six Nations of Indians. The Six Nations, though strongly urged to remain neutral, were ultimately induced to take up the hatchet in the service of the English government, with which they had been in alliance for over one hundred years. After they had made repeated incursions on the frontier settlements, it was determined to send an expedition and lay waste their towns. For this purpose Genls. Sullivan and Clinton marched—the former from Easton, Pa., into the valley of the Susquehanna, and the latter from Albany into the Mohawk Valley—and united their forces in the Indian country. The expedition was entirely successful. Thirty-six Indian towns were burned. In this letter Clinton gives an account of an engagement with Col. Butler and his Tories and Indians, and other matters.

137. Note of Patrick Henry, promising to pay Philip Ryan "twelve pounds ten shillings." Case 2.

138. Letter from D. Brinckerhoff to Gudsbert Schenck, dated Philadelphia, March 6, 1775. MSS. book, case 1.

In this letter the particulars of an Election Riot in Philadelphia are given. The occasion was the election of Delegates to the first general Congress at New York. The supporters of the Ministry opposed the election, but were defeated. Says the letter: "We have had the greatest and warmest day ever known in this city before, among all ranks of people, about choosing Delegates. Each party met in the fields and walked down to the Exchange, where they met, and it is agreed on all hands that such a number was never together before. * * They had not met five minutes before the fists and sticks began to play very brisk for some time, so that many a bloody nose, broken head, and wounded arm was got till they got tired of that work and proceeded to business, but it was soon decided in favor of delegates." The reputation of Philadelphia for Election Riots does not appear to be altogether of modern origin.

139. From same to same, dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1776. MSS. book, case 1.

- 140.* Letter from Abm. Schenck, dated Aug. 11, 1776. MSS. book, case 1.

- 141.* Letter from Samuel A. Barker to his brother, dated
Camp-near-Hudson, Sept. 20, 1777. Misc. Papers, case 2.

This letter gives an account of the movements of the army. The writer states that his "spirits are good," and that he has "no doubt whenever we have an opportunity to meet the enemy, without the assistance of their ships, we shall, with the blessing of Heaven, meet with success."

- 142.* Letter from George Leonard to Genl. James Clinton,
dated Oct. 24, 1777, announcing the evacuation of Philadelphia by
the British. Frame, room F.

143. Letter from Robert Harpur, dated Fishkill, Jan. 16, 1777,
in reference to public affairs.

Robert Harper was a leading member of the Provincial Convention, and also a member of the Secret Committee for obstructing the navigation of Hudson's river.

144. Letter from Pierre Van Cortland, President, and Evert
Bancker, Speaker of the Provincial Convention of New York,
dated Jan. 30, 1780, addressed to Matthew Van Benschoten and
others, committee of Rombout precinct. Misc. Papers, case 2.

In this letter it is stated that the troops of the New York Line "are almost destitute of shirts," and directs the Committee to appeal to the "Patriotism and Humanity of the Country, and endeavor to obtain a supply by voluntary and gratuitous subscription." The army suffered severe privations during the Winter of 1779-80. Washington writes: "At one time the soldiers ate every kind of horse food but hay." Clothing became so scarce in the Highlands that a building was erected at Fishkill as a retreat for naked men. Soldiers patched their clothes until patches and clothes both gave out, and then they were sent to this retreat for naked men. England's declaration of war against Holland, at this time, saved the American army from destruction, as it induced Holland to send money to aid the rebellion.

- 145.* Letter from Ezekiel Hyatt, of Crompond, Westchester
Co., to Jos. Jackson, of Fishkill, dated July 6, 1777.

Hyatt writes: "Huson is out after your horses, and is to have a hundred guineas for them if he gets them." Joseph Huson, the man referred to, was a notorious free-booter and a perfect terror to the inhabitants of Westchester county. He was killed by Seth Whitney in the house of Genl. Bernardus Montrose, in Crompond. (See 208.)

146. Letter from Samuel Townsend to his wife, Sarah Town-
send, dated Provost Prison, New York, August 3, 1781.

Townsend had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and was confined in Provost Prison. He writes: "I enjoy a tolerably good state of health, and am well supplied with the necessaries of life." He requests that Mr. Sackett and others should make effort to secure his exchange.

- 147.* Letter from Nathaniel Tom to Thomas Rodman, dated
Plymouth, Nov. 26, 1777. Misc. Papers, case 2.

Tom was in service in the Massachusetts line. The late Uzal Knapp represented him as a man of herculean frame and great power of endurance.

- 148.* Letter from Daniel Lyman, Aid-de-camp, dated Pecks-
kill, Sept. 10, 1781. Misc. Papers, case 2.

Directs an examination of all persons passing the Continental ferry at New Windsor, as some soldiers had escaped from the Southern army. The Continental ferry was incorporated in the Newburgh Ferry after the war.

- 149.* Letter from Daniel McDonald, Lieut. 3d Penns. Reg., to Washington, dated April 12, 1778, asking for leave of absence. Frame, room F.
150. Letter from Lieut. J. Bronson, dated American Lines, Sept. 24, 1781. *Presented by Major G. W. B. Tompkins.* Frame, room A.
151. Letter from J. Burnet to Lord Stirling, dated West Point, Oct. 26, 1774. *Presented by Major G. W. B. Tompkins.* Frame, room A.
152. Letter from Jno. Pray, dated Nyack, March 23d, 1782. Relates to materials for building boat for the Water-Guard. *Presented by Major G. W. B. Tompkins.* Frame, room A.
153. Order of Governor and Council of Safety of Connecticut, July 27, 1776, granting to New York the loan of twenty cannon, and other supplies. With autograph signature of Jonathan Trumbull, Governor. Case 2.

The cannon referred to were obtained to assist in the defence of the City of New York. Jonathan Trumbull was not only one of the most inflexible patriots, but it was from him that the American people take the sobriquet, "Brother Jonathan."

ANDRE AND SMITH PAPERS.

The treason of Arnold, and the fate of André are too familiar to readers of history to require special notice. The original papers of this series are the letters of the Smiths—William, Thomas and Joshua H. William was Chief Justice of New York, and the author of "Smith's History of New York." Joshua was a physician. Thomas alone professed attachment to the American cause. It was to the house of Dr. Joshua, two and-a-half miles from Stony Point, that Arnold conducted André after their midnight interview. Here Smith concealed André all the next day, furnished him with coat, saddle and bridle, and accompanied him part of the way to New York. Smith then rejoined his family at Fishkill, where he had temporary residence, and where he was arrested for complicity in Arnold's proceedings. He was tried before a court-martial and imprisoned in Goshen jail, from whence he escaped (May 22, 1781), reached New York, and subsequently accompanied the British army on its return to England, where he soon found it necessary to defend himself against the charge of having betrayed André to his captor, for which purpose he issued a small, and now very rare book, in which he gave a full account of the affair, as well as of the manner of his own escape from Goshen jail.

155. Proceedings of the Board of General Officers convened for the trial of André, Sept. 20, 1780. One of the pamphlets issued soon after the trial. Frame, room F.

156. Copy of some of the papers found on the person of André at the time of his arrest. Misc. Papers, case 2.

- 157.* Letter from Joshua H. Smith to Governor Clinton, dated Goshen, Nov. 11, 1780. Misc. Papers, case 2.

This letter was written during Smith's confinement in the Goshen jail. In it he complains that his health is being seriously injured; and requests that his imprisonment may soon terminate.

- 158.* Letter from Thomas Smith to Governor Clinton, dated Sept. 15th, 1780. Misc. Papers, case 2.

In this letter Smith requests the privilege of an interview with his brother William in reference to family affairs.

159. Letter from William Smith to Thomas, dated October 12, 1780, in reference to Joshua H. Smith, and other matters. Misc. Papers, case 2.

160. Letter from Thomas Smith to Governor Clinton, enclosing letter from William Smith, and requesting the privilege of corresponding with him, dated Oct. 16, 1780. Misc. Papers, case 2.

161. Letter from Governor Clinton to Thomas Smith. Misc. Papers, case 2.

In this letter Gov. Clinton denies the requests of Thomas Smith from the "very extraordinary and exceptional conduct of Mr. William Smith," which renders it his duty to prevent, as far as in his power, "every kind of communication and intercourse with him." Clinton studied law in the office of Judge Smith, and his determination in this matter has additional interest from the fact of previous personal friendship.

162. Letter from Peter R. Livingston to William Smith, Esq., dated Poughkeepsie, Oct. 2, 1780. Misc. Papers, case 2.

In this letter Livingston, who was an active Republican, requests Smith never to write to him "again during the present contest." Smith's reputation must have been at low ebb when to receive letters from him was regarded with suspicion.

CLAUDIUS SMITH PAPERS

The papers of this series came into the possession of the late Samuel W. Eager, and were presented by his son, F. S. Eager. Claudius Smith was the leader of a band of tories who infested the Highlands during the Revolution. Associated with him were his sons, Richard, James and William, and Edward Roblin, William Cole, John Mason, Matthew Dolson, John Ryan, Thomas Delamar, James Gordon, and others. After repeated outrages, and several fruitless attempts to capture Smith, a fresh provocation, the murder of Major Nathaniel Strong, led Gov. Clinton to offer a reward of \$500 for his arrest, and \$600 for his sons Richard and James. Smith immediately fled to Long Island, and while there was recognized by a Mr. Titus, who organized a company

and secured his arrest. He was brought to Fishkill Landing and surrendered into the custody of Col. Isaac Nicoll, at that time Sheriff of Orange County, and taken to Goshen jail. He was subsequently tried, convicted and executed, together with several other members of his band. Smith was buried at the foot of the gallows, which stood on the site of the present County Clerk's Office in Goshen, and when that building was erected, over sixty years after his death, his remains were exhumed and the main bones found undecayed. They were gathered together for re-interment, but before this was done they were stolen, one by one, and now probably grace the shelves of several cabinets. A full account of Smith is contained in Mr. S. W. Eager's History of Orange County. The papers here preserved were found among the papers of Colonel Nicoll.

163. Order of Execution issued by a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at the Court House, Goshen, Jan. 11th and 13th 1779.

Frame, room F.

At this Court, Claudius Smith and Matthew Dolson, John Ryan, Thomas Delamar, Jas. Gordon, and Amy Augor, late Amy Jones, members of Smith's band, were convicted and sentenced to be executed on Friday, Jan. 23d. Smith was convicted of burglary at the house of John Earle, robbery at the dwelling of Ebenezer Woodhull, and robbery of the house and person of William Bell. The other prisoners were severally convicted of burglary and robbery.

164. Order of Execution issued by a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at the Court House, Goshen, June 2d, 1779.

Frame, room F.

At this Court, James, son of Claudius Smith, and James Flewelling, Jonas Rumsey, James McCormick, and Daniel Keith, members of Smith's band, were convicted and sentenced to be executed on Tuesday, June 8th.

165. Examination and Confession of William Cole, one of Claudius Smith's band, taken March 23d, 1779. Frame, room F.

This paper gives details of many of the depredations committed by this notorious band. After the execution of Claudius and James, the band was re-organized under the leadership of Richard Smith, who escaped to Canada after peace was declared.

COLONEL ISAAC NICOLL PAPERS.

These papers were also presented by Mr. F. S. Eager, and are all in MSS. Book, case 1. Col. Isaac Nicoll and his brothers John and Leonard Nicoll, were among the early settlers of the town of New Windsor, Orange County. In 1776, Isaac held command in the Highlands, to which post he was appointed by the Provincial Convention of New York, and from which he retired on the appointment of Col. Livingston to the post by Washington. In 1778, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Sequestration on the north side of the mountains; in 1779, he held the office of High Sheriff of Orange county. The order relieving him from command in the Highlands expresses the thanks of

the Convention "for his faithful service and strict attention to the public interests, since he has been in command at the said fortifications."

166. Resolution of Provincial Convention of the State of New York, in relation to the services of Colonel Isaac Nicoll in the Highlands, June 4, 1776.
167. Resolution of Convention of State of New York, appointing Elihu Marvin and Isaac Nicoll, Commissioners of Sequestration on the north side of the mountains in the County of Orange, Jan. 8, 1778.
168. Bond given by Isaac Nicoll as High Sheriff of the County of Orange, dated April 10, 1779.
169. Orders of a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Goshen, June 3d, 1779, at which several persons were convicted of minor offences.
170. Orders of a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Goshen, December 11th, 1780, at which several persons were convicted of minor offences.
171. Bond of Absalom Stillwell and Increase Carpenter for appearance at Court.
172. Form of Sheriff's notice, where only one person is indicted.

ORDER BOOK AND MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

173. Order and Account Book of Capt. Nathan Strong. "This Book bought of Mr. Loudon, April 9th, 1777." *Presented by F. H. Strong, Esq.* Case 2.

Capt. Strong, of Blooming-Grove, and his company, entered the service in 1777—was first stationed at Peekskill, and afterwards passed through the privations of Valley Forge. In his book we have a record of the accounts of his men; a sketch of camp life and all the General Orders issued at Valley Forge.

Samuel Loudon was the printer of "The Packet," a Whig newspaper. When the British forces obtained possession of New York, he removed his paper to Fishkill, where it became the only organ of the patriots in the state.

174. Order book of Capt. John West, 1780. Case 2.

This book contains, among others, the Garrison and General Orders issued July 3d and 4th, 1780, dated "Head-quarters, Highlands." The General Orders of July 4, commence: "Parole, INDEPENDENCE—Countersign, WASHINGTON—AMERICA. Upon this day, which History will commemorate, America compelled by reiterated and atrocious acts of tyranny and oppression, declared her independence and determined, at all hazards, to maintain it. * * * It was not for Conquest, but for Rights and Privileges, not for Glory, but for Freedom, she fought, and Providence has smiled upon efforts resulting from motives so laudable."

175. Order book of Lieut.-Col. Harmer, 1784. *Presented by Prof. Robert Wear.* Case 2.
- A. Order book of Revolution kept by Gen. John Brooks, Governor of Massachusetts from 1816 to 1823. Orders written at Dobbs' Ferry, 1781. *Presented by Mrs. Thomas P. James, Cambridge, Mass.* Case 2.
- B. Journal of Major-General Micah Brooks, of Brooks' Grove, N. Y. Written while serving as Lieut.-Col. on the Canadian frontier during the war of 1812. *Presented by Mrs. Thomas P. James, Cambridge, Mass.* Case 2.
176. Memorial of Washington's Patriotism. Lithographic copy of George Washington's Accounts with the United States, commencing June, 1775, and ending June, 1783. *Presented by Alex. McL. Agnew, Esq.* Case 2.
- 176½. Memorial of Washington's Patriotism. Lithographic copy of Washington's Accounts—duplicate of above. *Presented by Rev. Wendell Prime.* Case 1.
- 177.* Maps of Survey of the Post Roads of the United States, opened and in use in 1780, by Christopher Coles. Case 2.
- 178.* Resolution of Continental Congress, adopted Oct. 4th, 1777, with the original signature of John Hancock.

Frame, room A.

This resolution appropriated five hundred dollars "to erect a monument to the memory of the late Brigadier Herkimer, commanding the Militia of Tryon County," who died of wounds received in the ambushade at Oriskany, August 6th, 1777. The monument was never erected. This paper is the original official communication issued by the Continental Congress. It came to the hands of Gen. James Clinton for execution, but failed for lack of opportunity or money.

- 179.* Parole Pass of Colonel Zachariah DuBois, granted by Sir Henry Clinton. Frame, room F.

Col. DuBois lived at Salisbury, Orange County. In 1776 he received a commission as Second Major in Col. Woodhull's Regiment of Militia, and served on various occasions until 1780. He was taken prisoner at the reduction of Fort Montgomery, and remained so for several months, when his exchange was effected. He died in 1783.

181. Proceedings of a meeting of officers of the late Army, who have been in the service of the United States, held at Covil's Hotel, March 9th, 1792. MSS. Book, case 1.

This meeting was held to take into "consideration some important communications which had been received from their brother officers in the State of Massachusetts" on the subject of "compensation for losses sustained by them and the soldiers." At this meeting Gen. Philip VanCortlandt presided. It was resolved to present a memorial to Congress on the subject; and appointed Gen. Schuyler, Gen. James Clinton, Gen. VanCortlandt and Col. Hughes to prepare the same, as well as to hold correspondence with officers in other States.

DENNING PAPERS.

These papers were presented by the late William H. Denning, of Fishkill. Captain William Denning was a member of the Provincial Convention of New York, and in that position contributed his influence to those measures which carried forward the operations of the Revolution. In 1780 he was elected one of the Board of Commissioners of Finance of the United States, and associated with Robert Morris in the management of the public finances.

182. Letter from Sam'l Huntington, President, to Mr. William Denning, dated Philadelphia, May 1, 1780, announcing appointment by Congress as one of the Commissioners. Frame, room F.

The letter adds: "Should you incline to accept the appointment, the sooner you can enter upon the duties of that important office the better."

183. Extract from the minutes of Congress, April 23th, 1780, at which Mr. William Denning was elected one of the Commissioners of the Treasury Board. Misc. Papers, case 2.

184. Letter from Colonel Wadsworth to Mr. William Denning, dated Hartford, May 9th, 1780. MSS. Book, case 1.

This letter is in reference to public affairs, and commends, particularly, the action of Congress "respecting the money," which he esteemed "the best thing they have done in two years,"—referring probably to the establishment of a Treasury Board.

185. Original draft of a letter from Mr. William Denning to Colonel Stewart, dated Treasurer's Office, 24th Oct., 1780, in reference to a statement made by the latter to Congress.

MSS. Book, case 1.

186. Letter from Washington to William Denning, Esq., dated Nov. 2d, 1780.

In this letter Washington alludes to the "too general inattention to the care of stores at most of our magazines and distant posts." The notice which Denning had taken of the matter, Washington hoped would "be attended with good effects."

187. Letter from Mr. Lewis to William Denning, Esq., dated Philadelphia, Feb. 3d, 1781. MSS. Book, case 1.

In this letter it is stated, that "such is the scarcity of money, that even the Treasury Board, with its dependencies, has been lately served with a writ of ejection for a deficiency in the payment of rent; and from the same cause the Admiralty have this day been warned to quit their house—in short, Congress must soon remove from hence, or they will be turned out of doors."

188. Letter from Alex. Hamilton to William Denning, Esq., declining invitation to dinner. Case 2.

This letter was written during Washington's residence in New Windsor: "The General and Mrs. Washington request me to present their respects to you and Mrs. Denning, and make their apology. The Marquis (Lafayette) does the same. Mrs. Hamilton joins me in the compliment to Mrs. Denning." Mr. Denning's residence was on what has long been known as Denning's Point, just north of the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut R. R. station at Dutchess Junction.

COMMISSARY PAPERS.

While New Windsor and Newburgh were the Head-quarters of WASHINGTON during over one-half of the seven years of the war of the Revolution, Fishkill, on the opposite side of the river, was a centre of equal importance, in another respect, during almost the entire war. It was to this place that the public stores were removed from New York in 1776, and where the depots for provisions and supplies were subsequently maintained until near the close of the war. The Head-quarters of Baron STEUBEN, the Wharton house, the Dutch church, and other historical buildings, are still preserved, and those who desire to do so may there review the scenes made famous in two hemispheres through Cooper's story, "The Spy." The papers of this collection, however, relate principally to the distribution of supplies.

190. Letter from Comfort Sands & Co., to J. Joshua, dated Fishkill, March 31, 1782, stating that as "General Washington is expected every hour, we request that you would have killed and sent down in a wagon to-morrow, six of your best wethers, for his use."
Misc. Papers, case 2.

191.* New York Packet, dated Aug. 1, 1782, containing, among other announcements, "His Excellency, General Washington, returned from Philadelphia to Head-quarters, Newburgh," on the 27th of July.
MSS. Papers, case 2.

192. Extracts from General Orders, dated Newburgh, Feb. 11th, 1783, directing that all general and other officers should be in camp by the 15th April next, for the purpose of "commencing the discipline of the troops upon a great scale." Misc. Papers, case 2.

193.* Letter from Seth Drew, Captain 1st Mass. Regt., to John Fisher, A. D. Q. M., dated West Point, July 22, 1777, announcing the shipment of "four barrels of flour to go to Boston."
Frame, room F.

194.* Letter from John Campbell, A. D. Q. M., to John Fisher, store-keeper at Fishkill Landing, dated Continental Village, April 10th, 1779, requesting iron for horse-shoes.
Misc. Papers, case 2.

Continental Village was one mile north of the line between Putnam and Westchester counties, in the present town of Phillipstown. It was occupied as a military post during the Revolution, designed to guard an important pass in the Highlands. The village was burned by the British, Oct., 1777, but subsequently re-occupied by the Continentals.

195.* Letter from Derick Amerman to John Fisher, dated Newburgh, Aug. 2d, 1780, in reference to an invoice of clothing.
Frame, room F.

Derick Amerman was an Assistant Quartermaster while the army was encamped at Newburgh, and had charge of a public store-house situated on the site now occupied by the Union Presbyterian Church. After the war he engaged in business in Newburgh, and held several local official stations with credit.

- 196.* Letter from Adolph DeGrove, Jr., to John Fisher, dated Wappins Creek, Nov. 4th, 1780. Frame, room F.

Adolph DeGrove, Sr., kept a hotel on the south-west corner of Water and Third streets, Newburgh. La Fayette had his quarters there when in Newburgh. Adolph, Jr., was connected with the Quartermaster's department.

- 197.* Letter from Tabor Clark to John Fisher, dated Newburgh, Dec. 26th, 1780, asking for "a craft for the purpose of transmitting my clothing to camp." Frame, room F.

- 198.* Letter from John Capron to John Fisher, dated Fishkill, May 7th, 1781, in reference to a barrel of clothing belonging to James Gregg. Misc. Papers, case 2.

- 199.* Letter from John Campbell, A. D. Q. M., to John Fisher, dated Continental Village, July 22d, 1780, requesting bill hooks, 100 axes with helvies, half a ton of iron for horse-shoes and four boxes of made horse-shoes. Frame, room F.

- 200.* Letter from Edward Connor to John Fisher, dated May 12, 1781, asking for a supply of flints. Frame, room F.

- 201.* Letter from Richard Platt, D. Q. M., to John Fisher, dated Newburgh, May 7, 1781, asking for a "craft to convey provisions to Albany." *Presented by the late John Jamison.* Frame, room F.

- 202.* Letter from Corns. Wynkoop to John Fisher, dated Fishkill, Sept. 16, 1781, requesting wagon wheels. MSS. Book, case 1.

203. Order on John Fisher for rations for camp at Wappins Creek, dated Nov. 20, 1781. Frame, room F.

- 204.* Return for seven days' provisions for men employed in the Quartermaster-General's department at Fishkill Landing, Jan. 7th, 1782. MSS. Book case 1.

- 205.* Letter from John D. Alvey to John Fisher, dated June 21, 1782, requesting tents. MSS. Book, case 1.

- 206.* Letter from Timothy Pickering, Q. M. G., to John Fisher dated Newburgh, Aug. 27, 1782, asking for a "light and good boat" for his own use. Misc. Papers, case 2.

207. Receipt for ordnance stores delivered at Fishkill by Col. Brinckerhoff. Misc. Papers, case 2.

- 207½. Bill of Capt. Ozias Goodwin, "March ye 20th, 1781," for "freight of 4 cannon, 16 sundries, from Rocky Hill to Middleton." *Presented by the late Charles Reeve.* Misc. Papers, case 2.

208. Order for a horse for General Gates. Addressed to Joseph Jackson, Fishkill. Dated "The Village, 24th Aug. 1777."

Genl. Gates took command of the Northern Army on the 19th of August, 1777, succeeding Genl. Philip Schuyler. The horse in question was no doubt sent to him at Saratoga.

RETURNS, PAY ROLLS, &c.

The Pay-rolls embraced in this collection are principally the duplicate copies or original drafts retained by the officers by whom they were prepared. To all intents and purposes they are original official records.

- 208½. Account of cash paid by James Bate, A. Q. M. of Army of Revolution. Original draft of account rendered, from April to September, 1777. Footings given on last page, \$240,842.76. *Presented by E. M. Ruttenber.* Misc. Papers, case 2.
- 209.* State of the Four Regiments raised in the Colony of New York, for the Continental service, and order of their rank, Aug. 4, 1775. A Roster of the first regiments raised by New York for the war of the Revolution. Frame, room A.
210. Account of moneys paid to the officers of the 3d N. Y. Regiment, 1775. MSS. Book, case 1.
- 211.* Pay-roll of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of Capt. Abraham Schenck's company of new levies, in Col. Jacobus Swartwout's regiment, in Genl. Clinton's brigade, Nov. 30, 1776, and an account of rations due to Dec. 30, 1776. MSS. Book, case 1.
- 212.* Return of Capt. Schenck's company, showing desertions. MSS. Book, case 1.
- 213.* Return of bounty moneys paid by Capt. Abraham Schenck to his company, pursuant to resolution of the Convention of New York, passed July, 1776, by which £4, in addition to regular pay, was allowed to each person who should serve three months. Misc. Papers, case 2.
- 213½.* Memorandum accounts of Capt. Abraham Schenck, with receipts from the men in his company, Aug. 1776. This company took part in the defence of New York. Misc. Papers, case 2.
- 214.* Return of prisoners taken at New York during the campaign of 1776. MSS. Book, case 1.
215. Pay-roll of Capt. Leonard Nicoll's company, 1778. (Copy.) *Presented by the late C. F. Gallow.* Misc. Papers, case 2.
- This company was on the frontier service in the years named. It was mainly composed of residents of the present towns of New Windsor, Cornwall and Blooming-Grove.
- 216.* Muster-roll of Capt. Thomas Lee's company of Associated Exempts, in the service of the United States, commanded by Col. Zephaniah Platt—and duplicate. MSS. Book, case 1.

- 217.* Pay-roll of subsistence due to Capt. Roger Kinney's company of Associated Exempts—Col. Platt's regiment.
MSS. Book, case 1.
- 218.* Muster-roll of Capt. John Brodhead's company, under command of Col. Zephaniah Platt.
MSS. Book, case 1.
- 219.* Pay abstract of subsistence due to the regiment commanded by Col. Zephaniah Platt—and duplicate.
MSS. Book, case 1.
220. Order for supplies to family of Gen'l James Clinton—15 pounds of beef and 3 pounds of soap.
Clinton Papers, case 2.
221. Return of names, rank and date of commission of the officers of the First N. Y. and Second Regiments of foot, under command of His Excellency, Genl. Washington. Dated Jan. 1. 1781.
Clinton Papers. Frame, room A.
- 222.* Engagement of James Westervelt to serve three months in Capt. Brinckerhoff's company.
Frame, room F.
- 222½. Account of Genl. James Clinton against the United States for services, etc., from Jan. 10, 1776, to Nov. 3, 1783.
Clinton Papers, case 2.
223. An Account of Provisions, &c., received by General James Clinton, for the use of his family, from July to January, 1781.
From the late Brig. Genl. S. C. Parmenter. Clinton Papers, case 2.
- 223½. Pay-roll of Artificers and others at Fort Constitution, Aug., 1776.
Clinton Papers. MSS. Book, case 1.

CERTIFICATES OF SERVICE, &c.

224. Commission of Mindert Valley, as ensign in a company of militia in Beekman Precinct. Dated 1742. A colonial paper.
Case 2.
225. Certificate of appointment as Captain, issued by John Montgomery, Governor, &c., to Benjamin Carpenter. Dated 1728.
A colonial paper. Case 2.
226. Certificate of Joshua Sands, Collector of New York, that Enoch Wilson had complied with the "Act for the relief and Protection of American Seamen."
Frame, room F.
- 226½. Certificate of service of John Blair, in 4th Mass. Regiment, 5 years and 10 months. Signed by Washington.
Frame, room F.

- 227.* Certificate of service of John Van North, as Drummer in the Continental army. Case 2.
228. Certificate of service of John Wandell, in 2d N. Y. Regiment, 7 years. Signed by Washington. Frame, room F.
- 228½. Certificate relating to John Holly, the first man killed in engagement at White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776. *Presented by E. M. Ruttenber.* Holly was an enlisted soldier from Goshen, Orange Co. Frame, room A.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

229. Order issued by Lord Stirling (Genl. William Alexander) at Valley Forge, May 12th, 1778, directing the return of Lambert Moore to duty. *Presented by the late John Jamison.* Frame, room F.
- 230.* Receipt signed by Wm. Colfax, May 25th, 1781, for goods delivered at Head-quarters. Colfax succeeded Gibbs in command of the Life Guard. See 13. Frame, room F.
- 231.* Specimens of Continental and New York and New Jersey money. Counterfeited so successfully that no expert could certify the genuine. Frame, room F.
- 232.* Pass to — Van Cleef to go up the North river. Signed by Andrew Elliot, Superintendent-General and magistrate of Police. Dated. New York, May 3d, 1783. Issued by the British authorities. Misc. Papers, case 2.
- 233.* Pass to James Vanderburgh to visit Boston. Signed by John McKesson, Secretary, and Peter R. Livingston, Pres., of Committee of Safety of New York. Misc. Papers, case 2.
- 235.* Parchment Map of Dutchess County. MSS. Book, case 1.
236. Assigment, or Power of Attorney, from Samuel Vincent, to his wife Judith, to hold or dispose of property, &c. Dated in 1779. MSS. Book, case 1.
237. Sundry bills and receipts. MSS. Book, case 1.
238. Passport of ship Traveller, Massachusetts, 1809, with autograph of James Madison. *From Doct. G. U. Monell.* Misc. Papers, case 2.
239. Marriage License to James Waugh and Mary Bell, May 11th, 1762. Frame. room F.

- 239½. Inquisition taken by Henry Wileman, Coroner of the city of New York, April 9th, "in the eleventh year of reign of Queen Ann." Wileman subsequently established the settlement of Wilemantown, Orange County. MSS. Book, case 1.
241. Leaf of book of David H. Moffat, 1799, showing the cast of interest on different amounts. MSS. Book, case 1.
242. Collector's Warrant for collection of tax at three hundred and twenty-two pounds three shillings—the quota of the precinct of Goshen for the purpose of building a Court House. Dated Oct. 6, 1773. This was the Court House and Jail of the Revolution, at Goshen. MSS. Book, case 1.
243. Letter from Samuel Holly, dated Phil., May 12, 1779.
244. Letter from same, dated Philadelphia, Sept. 7th, 1779.
245. Letter from Z. D. Holly, dated Charleston, April 29th, 1797.
246. Letter from same, dated May 6th, 1798.
247. Bond of Francis Knapp to John S. Holly, May 7, 1808. Misc. Papers, case 2.
248. Several warrants, 1773, 1775. Misc. Papers, case 2.
249. Examination of Richard Turpin, who escaped from the English Frigate Rose, July 12, 1776. No relationship to the notorious "Dick Turpin" presumed. Misc. Papers, case 2.
250. Papers of Dr. Richard Osborn, of Haverstraw, N. Y. See No. 582½.
251. Letter from Henry Clay, dated Albany, 15th Nov., 1833, declining invitation to visit Poughkeepsie. Case 2.
252. Autograph of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott. Also Autograph of David Crockett, from his son, Robert H. Crockett. Frame, room F.
253. Certificate of appointment constituting the late Rev. John Johnston, D. D., Chaplain of 14th Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. M., 1818. *Presented by the late Chas. Johnston.* MSS. Book, case 1.

WAR OF 1812.

The MSS. of this series are in case 2. The most interesting of the series is No. 277.

275. Letter from George Swart to his wife, dated Plattsburgh, Aug. 10, 1814. Swart was a seaman in Com. McDonough's fleet, and was killed in the battle of 17th September.

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276. Letter addressed to "French Forest, sloop of war Hornet, New London, Ct.," dated Oct. 2d, 1813, relating events in connection with war of 1812. *Presented by Howard B. Utter, Paterson N. J.*
277. Letter from Genl. William Henry Harrison to Hon. Jonathan Fisk, dated Sept. 17th, 1814—refers to remark made by Fisk concerning papers prejudicial to Harrison.
278. Letter from Charles Stewart to Secretary of War, General Armstrong, 1814, and reply to same.
279. Letter from Hon. William Ross, dated Albany, Oct. 8, 1814.
280. Certificate of service of James L. Voorhies, Ensign in 68th Reg. N. Y. Inf., 1814, with signature of Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor, &c.
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LAND PAPERS, &c.

These papers are in MSS. Book, case 1, and can be consulted on application to Superintendent.

297. Patent to Gen. James Clinton for seven lots in the Military Tract. Dated March 16, 1791.
298. Patent to Elizabeth Denne for lands originally part of the Wawayanda Patent, cut off by survey of boundary line. Dated May 4, 1804. Re-issue of Patent of 1734.
299. Deed from Cornelius Low and others to Allan Jarrat, for lands in Orange County. Dated April 5, 1720.
300. Translation of grant of land by William Kieft, Director-General of New Netherland, to Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt, dated March 12, 1647. Land in New York City, "where the house and the lots of land belonging to the Company are situated."
301. Translation of transfer grant of land (tract formerly granted to Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt), by Jacob Hendrikse VanVanger to Cornelius VanTienhoven, 1655.
302. Translation of transfer deed of land granted as above, by Rachel VanTienhoven, widow of Cornelius VanTienhoven, to Robert Roelantse VanBerceyen, 1659.
303. Proclamation of Richard Nicolls, first English Governor-General of the Province of New York, dated Oct. 11th, 1677, confirming above grant and subsequent transfers.
304. Dutch Parchment Deed, 1637—with seal of Province.

305. Dutch Parchment Deed, 1639—with seal.
306. Deed of land to Abraham Merritt of Hartford, Conn., 1787.
307. Deed of land to Mary McClaughry, 1730.
308. Deed of land to Mary McClaughry.
309. Deed of land from Thomas King and Lydia, his wife, to Robert Cross. Property in New Windsor.
310. Deed of land from John Alsop, of New York, to Ebenezer Seeley, of Grey-Court, Orange County, Oct. 15, 1748. Land embraced in township plot of village of New Windsor.
311. Copy of the Charter of the Glebe, Newburgh. Issued March 29th, 1752.
312. Patent to John Smith for Bounty Land in the County of Montgomery. Dated Dec. 6th, 1790. Seal of State attached.

PRINTED PAPERS.

Unless otherwise stated these papers are all in MSS. Book, case 1.

313. Printed Sheet—The Watchman—No. IV., 1770. Contains an article in reference to the "diabolical conduct of Mr. Colden, the present Lieutenant-Governor of our distressed Colony."
314. Carrier's Address of the New York Gazetteer, Jan. 1, 1775.
- 315.* Copy of New York Packet, February 1, 1781, containing anecdote of Lieut. Lawrence. See 62.
316. Proceedings of a meeting held in New York in 1789, designed to promote the election of Gov. Clinton. Issued by Jonathan Lawrence and others, Committee.
317. Circular referring to above.
318. Circular, April 16th, 1790—proposing Christopher Tappen for representative in Congress; David Pye for State Senator, and Nathan Smith, Ebenezer Clarke, James G. Graham, Jos. Hasbrouck, Joseph Delamar, and Lucas Elmendorf, Jr., for Members of Assembly.
319. Circular, April 20, 1790—opposing Christopher Tappen, and favoring Peter VanGasbeck for Representative. VanGasbeck was elected.

320. Circular, 1795—favoring the election of John Jay as Governor of New York.
321. Circular, April 20th, 1796—recommending Gilbert Livingston, Nathan Smith and Christopher Tappen for Senators.
322. Philadelphia Gazette Extra, July 18, 1798—containing letter from Washington accepting the appointment of Lieutenant-General and Commander in-chief of the Army. Frame, room F.
- 323.* Copy of Poughkeepsie Journal, Dec. 24, 1799—announcing the death of Washington. Frame, room A.
- 324.* Copy of the same paper, Dec. 31, 1799—containing proceedings of Congress on the death of Washington. Frame, room A.
325. First Book of the Chronicles of Morgan and his Quid Council—giving the antecedents of some of the persons appointed and removed by Gov. Morgan Lewis.
326. Advertisement of sale of Dusenbury's Farm, Peekskill Hollow, 1795.
327. The London Gazette—published by authority. From Tuesday, September 2, to Monday, Sept. 6, 1691.
328. Ulster County Gazette, Jan. 4, 1800. Lithograph copy. *Presented by Geo. Kraft, Jr.* Frame, room B.
329. New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, Jan. 10, 1777.
330. New York Spectator, November, 25th, 1797.
331. Newburgh Mirror, Oct. 29, 1799—printed by Joseph Barber. *From S. W. Fullerton.*
332. Rights of Man, Newburgh—printed by Benoni Howell for Elias Winfield. *Framed and presented by L. L. Livingston.* Frame, room B.
333. Political Index, Newburgh, May 7th, 1811. *From Ward M. Gazlay, son of editor Ward M. Gazlay.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

In case 1, unless otherwise stated.

- 400.* Dutch Bible—printed at Amsterdam, 1702.
- 400½. Dutch Bible, 1741. Record of presentation lost.
401. Journal General Assembly of New York—Vol. 1. } 1691 to
402. do do do do Vol. 2. } 1765.

403. Reports of Adjudicated Cases in the Courts of the Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer—from second year to twenty-first year of George II.
404. Acts of the Assembly of the Province of New York, from 1691 to 1725.
405. Public Laws of South Carolina. *From John W. Forsyth.*
406. South Carolina Justice. *From John W. Forsyth.*
- 407.* General History of, and War in, America. Title destroyed. Probably Gordon's.
408. Sermon preached by Rev. Henry Piers, A. M., May 21st, 1742. *From Hon. James G. Graham.*
409. Sermon preached "by the Right Reverend Father in God, James, Lord Bishop of Gloucester," February 24, 1758. *From Hon. James G. Graham.*
410. Essays upon the making of Salt-Petre and Gun-Powder. by Henry Wisner, of Orange County, N. Y. Published by order of the Committee of Safety of the Colony of New York, January 17, 1776. *From Hon. James G. Graham.*
411. American Messenger, for September, 1787. One of the First American Illustrated Magazines. *From Hon. James G. Graham.*
412. European Magazine and London Review, for September, 1787. One of the first English Illustrated Magazines. *From Hon. James G. Graham.*
413. Report of the trial of the murderers of Richard Jennings, held at Goshen, Feb. 23d, 1819. *From Hon. James G. Graham.*
414. Almanacs from 1814 to 1825.
416. Minutes of Court-Martial, Aug. and Sept., 1814. S. R. Betts, Judge Advocate. War of 1812, Case 2.
422. An Essay on the West India Dry-Gripes. A pamphlet printed by Ben. Franklin, 1745. *From Doct. P. F. Maston.* Case 2.
- 423.* Soldiers' Journals. Journal of Lemuel Lyon, in French and Indian War, 1758; and of Samuel Haws, 1775—events around Boston.

 PORTRAITS, &C.

450. Portrait of General and Mrs. Washington, copied from Stuart's original paintings in Boston Museum, by A. B. Durand. Purchased, framed, and presented by Enoch Carter, Wm. C. Hasbrouck, Thomas George, James W. Taylor, and T. Hazard Roe. Room G.

451. Portrait of Count and Marshal Rochambeau, commanding the French forces in the United States—1780-82. And portrait of Major General Gates, the hero of Saratoga. *Presented by E. M. Ruttenber.* Frame, room A.

452. Portrait of Uzal Knapp. *Painted and presented by the late Chas. W. Tice, Newburgh.* Room A.

Uzal Knapp was the last member of Washington's Life Guard. He entered the army on the 1st of June, 1777, and was in service from that time until his final discharge by Washington in 1783. He was in the battle at White Plains; in the skirmish at Ridgefield; passed through the horrors of Valley Forge; was one of La Fayette's Corps, and in the action under him at Barren Hill, and in the battle of Monmouth. In 1780 he was detailed, with other soldiers of known fidelity, to form an increase in the Life Guard, and received a Sergeant's commission. Soon after his discharge he took up his residence in New Windsor, Orange county, where he lived to the age of 94 years, honored and respected by all. His body lies buried under the monument near the flag-staff. The monument was erected by a local military company, the Newburgh Guard, in 1859.

- 453.* Portrait of LaFayette—large antique steel plate. Room G.

454. Portrait of Brigadier-General William G. Belknap, U. S. A. *Painted, framed and presented by Col. T. B. Thorpe.* Room G.

Genl. William Goldsmith Belknap was the son of Samuel Belknap, Jr., of Newburgh. He rendered distinguished service in the war of 1812, and in the war with Mexico. He was the father of the late Genl. W. W. Belknap.

455. Portrait of Gouverneur Morris while minister to the Court of France. He was the brother of Robert Morris, and was appointed minister in 1792. Frame, room F.

- 456.* Portrait of Henry Clay, as he appeared in Congress in 1821. Frame, room H.

457. Portraits of Gov. George Clinton as he appeared in early manhood, as he appeared when Governor, and finally from his bust after death. *Presented by E. M. Ruttenber.* Frame, room A.

458. Portraits of Genl. James Clinton and Mrs. Clinton (Mrs. Gray). Frame, room A.

- 459.* Portrait of DeWitt Clinton (presumed), painted by Prof. Wear when a young man. Hall.

460. Portraits of the Presidents of the United States. *Framed and presented by John W. Forsyth.* Hall.

461. Portrait of the late Eli Hasbrouck, grandson of Jonathan Hasbrouck—was born in Head-quarters house in 1796. Frame, room G.

462. Medallion likeness of the late Enoch Carter—from plaster cast by H. K. Brown. *Framed and presented by the Common Council of the city of Newburgh.*

Frame, room A.

463. Past and present of the United States. Mammoth photograph from original painting. Drawn by Prof. L. Lutby, of Switzerland, for James Meyer, Jr., of New York; photographed by A. Celleur, of New York; colored by E. L. Glew, New York; only copy of original. *Framed and presented by the late Major W. C. H. Sherman.*

Frame, room A.



ENOCH CARTER.

464. Washington's Head-quarters at New Windsor. Photograph from original painting. *Framed and presented by the late Major W. C. H. Sherman.* See 13. Frame, room A.
465. Medallions of Washington's Head-quarters at different places. *Framed and presented by the late Major W. C. H. Sherman.* Frame, room A.
466. Newburgh. Steel plate from original painting by W. G. Wall. No. 14 of Hudson river portfolio. *Framed and presented by Rev. John Forsyth, D. D.* Frame, room A.
467. Photograph copy of Washington's letter to the Ladies of Trenton, April 21, 1789. *From Rev. Wendell Prime.* Case 2.
468. Plan of Siege of Yorktown. *Presented by the late Lieut. Robert Burnet.* Drawn by Sebastian Bauman, Major of the N. Y. or Second Regiment of Artillery. Frame, room B.
469. Plan of Yorktown, Va., exhibiting operations of the American, French and English Armies during the siege of that place, October, 1781. Surveyed from the 22d to the 28th October. Drawn by J. F. Renault. Frame, room B.
- 469½. Engraving. Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October, 1781. Frame, room B.
470. One Pound Note of the Bank of Waterford, Ireland.—Found in the pocket of one of Genl. Jackson's soldiers, killed in the battle of New Orleans. *Framed and presented by Richard J. Rogers.* Frame, room F.

471. Lithograph copy of Declaration of Independence.
Frame, room F.
472. Portrait of the late Hon. Lewis Cass; life size. Hall.
473. Portrait of late Mrs. Hon. Jonathan Fisk. *Deposited by Peter Ward, Esq.* Mrs. Fisk was one of the most accomplished ladies of Newburgh. Her family is now extinct. Hall.
474. Portrait of Washington; embroidered on silk in floss by Mrs. Guion of Brooklyn, N. Y. *Deposited by the Common Council of Newburgh.* Frame, room A.
475. Needlework by Martha Cursen, Bunker Hill, 1783. *Presented by Francis Boyd, Esq.*
476. Steel Engraving, "Battle of Bunker's Hill." Presented with frame by *Geo. A. Elliott, Esq.* Frame, room A.
477. Portrait of Robert Morris, with letter to John Nicholson. Frame, room A.

SWORDS, &c.

All in Case 6, unless otherwise stated.

478. Sword of LaFayette, exchanged with Col. Francis Barber. Added to the collection by the niece of Col. Barber, Mrs. E. Nixon, of Montgomery, and formally presented by his nephew, Joseph B. Burnet, of Little Britain.

Col. Francis Barber was one of the most accomplished officers of the Revolution. Not long after Baron Steuben was appointed Inspector-General, Col. Barber was made Assistant Inspector-General, a post for which he was admirably qualified. While the army was encamped at New Windsor, 1783, Col. Barber was accidentally killed. He was acting as officer of the day, and while passing the edge of a wood just north of the Camp Ground, a tree, which some soldiers were cutting down, fell on him, and both rider and horse were instantly crushed to death.

The sword here preserved was originally worn by La Fayette. At a social meeting of officers, assembled to exchange congratulations on the success of the siege of Yorktown, it was proposed, as a special memory of the event, that they should exchange swords. This was agreed to, and in the exchange the sword of La Fayette passed to Col. Barber.

479. Sword—inscribed, "Artillery of Virginia"—"Victory or Death," Klingenthal, maker. Found in barracks at Newburgh Presented by the late *James S. Brown.*
- 480.* Sword—inscribed, "Grenadiers of Virginia,"—"Victory or Death." Klingenthal, maker.

The Artillery of Virginia, and Grenadiers of Virginia, belonged to the Virginia Line, encamped in the vicinity of Newburgh in 1780-81. The swords are suggestive of several stirring episodes in the war for Independence.

481. Sabre used by Col. Aaron Burr during the Revolution.
From the late Doct. James M. Gardiner. Room B.
482. Sword worn by Major Mulford at the evacuation of Fort Ticonderoga, 1777.
- 483.* Sword worn by Capt. Brinckerhoff, an officer in the Continental army.
- 484.* Sword and Pistol united. Used by Lieut. Ellsworth of the American army at Trenton, Dec. 26th, 1776, when Washington surprised the Hessian camp and secured 1,000 prisoners.
- 485.* Sword of Capt. A. Campbell, a British officer, who was killed in a skirmish with the Americans at Ward's Bridge, Westchester County, 1776.
- 486.* Sword—dug up in constructing Plank-road, Newburgh, at a place where a portion of the Continental army was encamped—presumed to have belonged to the Virginians.
487. Sword—Archer, maker, Dublin. *From Major Jas. Finlay.*
488. Sword—as above.
489. Sword of the late Col. James Duncan, U. S. A. Worn by him in all his battles in the war with Mexico, 1846. *From his sisters, the Misses Duncan of Cornwall.*
490. Basket Hilt of a Scottish Claymore or Broad-sword, taken at Saratoga. The basket was designed to protect the hand. *From Doct. P. F. Masten.*
491. Hilt of a Hessian Sword. Taken at Trenton.
492. Sword—a relic of the Revolution.
493. Cavalry Sword of the Revolution. History lost.
494. Confederate Trophy Sword. Found on the battle-field of Bull Run, Va., by Sergt. W. H. Garrison, Co. I, 71st Rg. N. Y. S. M., July, 1861.
495. Sword—Confederate Trophy. Captured with Genl. A. H. Arnistead, at Gettysburgh, July 5, 1863. Presented by Capt. VanB. Bales, U. S. A.

MUSKETS, BAYONETS, PISTOLS, &c.

All in Case 6, unless otherwise stated.

496. Musket Stock—used and broken in the battle of Bunker Hill. Preserved by Mr. Birch of Pawling.

In the final melee at Bunker Hill, when the powder of the Provincials became exhausted, they resisted the British troops by converting their muskets into clubs. This musket was thus used and broken.

497. Lock belonging to a Spanish Musket formerly owned by Mr. William Bull. The musket carried a 2-oz. ball and nine buck-shot at one load.

498. Musket thrown away by one of St. Clair's soldiers on the retreat from Ticonderoga.

St. Clair was in command at Fort Ticonderoga in 1777. The post was weak in many respects, and on the approach of Burgoyne's army, St. Clair evacuated it and retreated toward the Hudson. So closely were the fugitives pursued that many threw away their arms to facilitate their escape. This musket was among the number.

499.* Tory Musket—formerly belonged to the Deul family of
Duchess county. Room B.

This was a harmless piece, having lain in a hollow tree during the whole Revolution to prevent its being seized by the Committee-men and used against the King.

500.* Musket—taken from a foraging party of British, in
Westchester county, by Capt. Abm. Meriot. Room B.

501.* Musket bought from a disbanded soldier in 1783—had
been his companion for seven years. Room B.

502. Musket used in the battle at Bunker Hill and subsequent
engagements of the Revolution. *From Alex. Wright.* Room B.

503. Musket—used in the battle at Bunker Hill. Room B.

504. Part of Musket Stock—marked "1776."

505. Musket—English—brought off from battle-field of White
Plains by Col. Abm. Humphrey. Room B.

506. Musket—a relic of the Revolution. Room B.

507. Shot Gun—made in 1768. Room B.

508. Shot Gun—presented by the late Abm. Jackson.

Room B.

Both of the above guns were presented by colored men who had been slaves in the town of Shawangunk, and who received them as presents from their masters, in firm recollection of whose kindness they retained them until death was at their doors and then placed them here that they might be preserved *memoria in æterna*. One of them insisted that the date "1768" was that of his master's death, and that he gave him the gun at that time. The testimony of affection which these relics bears is more commendable than though they had been "rolled in blood."

509. Tower Musket—taken from the confederates in the late
civil war, at James Island, S. C., and retained in this collection as
a curiosity. Room B.

A soldier was in the act of leaning this gun against a tree, when it was struck by a ball which bent it into its present shape and broke the stock. The soldier who held it at the time lost two fingers. The mark "Tower," indicates that the gun was made at the Tower Arsenal, London.

512. Trophy Pistol (brass)—Blake, maker, London. Marked
with name of S. Vickery. Captured at Yorktown, 1781. *From the
late Capt. C. P. Regan.*

512½. Trophy Pistol (brass), marked "G. and A"—captured at Yorktown in 1781.

513. Pistol—dug up at Plum Point, New Windsor, where Capt. Machin's battery was located. *From the late P. A. Verplanck.*

514. Trophy Pistol—taken by one of Ethan Allen's men in the battle of Bennington, Vt.

514½. Pistol of Major Abner Morgan of the New England Provincials under Genl. Arnold, in the attack on Quebec, Dec. 31st, 1775. Presented by Mrs. Maria Salisbury, daughter of Major Morgan, 74 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

In the performance of his duty in the final struggle of the siege of Quebec, Major Morgan acquitted himself with commendable skill and gallantry. The arms and equipments with which he entered upon the campaign he brought therefrom, and with them this Pistol, which had borne its part in the heroic struggle. Major Morgan died at Avon, Livingston county, N. Y., in 1837, aged 100 years.

515. Rifle Charges, used during the French and Indian War.

Were used to measure the amount of powder required—before the days of cartridges. One of them belonged to a gun owned by Mr. John D. Scott, and has a stirring history connected with its use. Two colonists of Ulster county, named Osterhout and Anderson, were taken prisoners by the Indians, and were being hastened to what is now Binghamton. Stopping at night, the prisoners determined to make an effort to escape. Working loose from their fastenings, they speedily killed the sleeping Indians, seized their arms and made their way to the settlements.

516.* Bayonet—broken—found on the battle-field of Guilford Court House, N. C., by Mr. Chas. Ney, of Amenia, N. Y.

517.* Bayonet—used by John Woodin, one of Wayne's men, at Stony Point. *From a relative of Woodin.*

The tradition is that this bayonet was thrust through the body of a British soldier, by Woodin, and the point broke off in the wall of the fort at Stony Point, when that Fort was taken by Wayne. The point is broken, that is certain.

518.* Bayonet—used at the battle of Bunker Hill by Stephen Heustis, a volunteer soldier.

519. Bayonet—a relic of the revolution.

CANNON BALLS, &c.

All in Case 5, unless otherwise stated.

520. One of a number of cannon balls fired at the mansion of Col. Lewis DuBois of Marlborough, Oct., 1777, by the fleet under Vaughan and Wallace. *From the late N. Deyo, M. D.*

After reducing Forts Clinton and Montgomery, Sir Henry Clinton dispatched Vaughan and Wallace up the Hudson. Instead of hastening on to relieve Burgoyne, the fleet wasted time in firing at the houses of known Whigs along the river, and in burning Kingston and Rhinebeck. Col. DuBois was engaged in the defence of Fort Montgomery, where a large number of his regiment (Fifth New York Continentals), were killed and taken prisoners. The ball weighs 24 1-2 lbs.

- 521.* Cannon ball—fired through the Livingston house, two miles below Poughkeepsie (as above). The hole made by this ball remained open for many years.
- 522.* Cannon ball—taken from its bed in a slate rock near the Livingston house, Poughkeepsie.
523. Grape-shot—found in the bank of the river near Fishkill Landing. *From the late John P. De Wint.*
524. Cannon Ball—from the Redoubt at Kingston. It was from this Redoubt that Rondout derived its name.
525. Cannon Ball—found on Stony Point. Presented by the late Enoch Carter.
- 525½. Cannon ball—Found on Camp Ground at New Windsor.
- 526.* Bomb-shell—left by a detachment of Continental troops at Quaker Hill, Dutchess County.
- 527.* Ball of the old Wawarsink Cannon. *From Dr. B. K. Bevier, Napanoch, Ulster County.* The old Wawarsink cannon was placed on the frontier of Ulster County in 1781.
528. Stone Balls—presumed to be of Dutch manufacture.
529. Grape-shot—from the battlefield at New Orleans.
- 530.* Cannon Ball—picked up after the battle at White Plains, by Col. Abm. Humphrey.
531. Bomb-shell—plowed up on the Nicoll farm near Plum Point. Room A.
- 531½. Hand Grenade—from Fort Ticonderoga. Case 5.
532. Cannon Ball—plowed up on the battlefield at Saratoga. *From Thos. N. Dillingham, of Schuylerville, through the late J. H. H. Sanxay.* Case 5.

POWDER HORNS.

The Powder Horns in this collection are among the most rare specimens that have been preserved. They are mainly of the class known as "Geographical Powder Horns," as distinguished from Hunting Horns. Mr. Rufus A. Grider, of Canajoharie, N. Y., who has made this branch of archaeology a specialty, says, that in the middle of the last century, when they were in most common use in this country, there was a military order that every man should have his powder horn marked with his initials or name. From this marking grew elaborate decorations as the taste of the owners inclined. As persons were often unable to do the marking themselves, or some were rich enough to have it done for them, horn engravers were common and the business was

quite an extensive one. A rivalry soon sprang up as to who should have the handsomest horn, which had its fruit in the elegant pieces of workmanship in existence to-day. After a horn was engraved it was generally given a bath in a yellow coloring matter, which was indelible. The "Geographical Horns" were more generally preferred, especially during the French and Indian war, where such maps must have been of inestimable value to the soldier, showing him exactly his position, relative to other points.

- 533.* Powder Horn of Lieut. Charles Grant, of 1st Royal Highland Regiment. Engraved with the names and relative distances of all fortified posts from Quebec to Albany, together with the name and rank of the owner. Case 6.

The owner of this horn was an officer in the First Royal Highlanders (now the 71st and constituting the Queen's Guard), in the days of the infancy of that famous regiment. The regiment was formed in 1757, and took part in the French War, serving especially at Fort Duquesne and Ticonderoga, and as a part of the forces under Burgoyne in 1777.

534. Powder Horn of Leonard Van Hooser, made by Samuel Moore at Poughkeepsie, 1705. Engraved with a map of villages and forts from New York to Fort Stanwix. *From the late Benj. W. Van Nort.* Case 6.

- 535.* Powder Horn—name of owner lost—a relic of the French and Indian War. Engraved with map of Hudson, Mohawk and St. Lawrence Rivers. Case 6.

- 536.* Powder Horn—made by Samuel Moore, Poughkeepsie, 1705, "May ye 11th." Engraved with cities of New York and Albany and other devices. Case 6.

- 537.* Powder Horn of B. McIntosh. Engraved with cities of New York, Albany, Schenectady, Fort Hunter, etc. Case 6.

- 538.* Powder Horn of William Smith. "Made at South Carolina." Engraved with various devices. Case 6.

- 539.* Powder Horn. Engraved with "a new map of the river St. Lawrence" from Lewisburgh to Lake Superior.

Mr. Rufus A. Grider writes in regard to this horn: "It is a splendid specimen in every way; it was engraved by a practical horn engraver; there are no finer specimens of the geographical order to be found in this country; it embraces far more territory than any one horn I ever met with; it does not contain the name of its owner or that of its engraver; it could only have belonged to an officer whose pay enabled him to pay a large price for it; it belongs to the period of the French War, and was made before 1757, which can be seen by the absence of Fort Wm. Henry, at Lake George, which was erected in 1757; it was made in camp and with the army; nails to secure the end pieces could not there be obtained and WHITE THORNS were used instead. The accompanying engraving is from a drawing of the inscription by Prof. Grider, the original of which is in this collection."

INDIAN IMPLEMENTS.

(Case 4.)

540. Iron Pipe-Tomahawk. English manufacture. The poll is a pipe-bowl which connected with an aperture in the original stem which was the handle. *From the late Mrs. S. W. Fullerton, of Slate Hill.*

This Tomahawk was the property of Keshgekapowell alias Joghem (Dutch Yockem), one of the grantors of land in Orange County to Gov. Dongan in 1684. Joghem had his last residence in the present town of Mount Hope, Orange County, the site of his cabin being still known as Jogee Hill. The Tomahawk was for many years in the family of Mr. Fullerton.

541. Collection of Spear and Arrow-heads, found on Plum Point and presented by the late *P. A. Verplanck.*

1 Stone Axe.	1 large Flint Spear-head.
2 Stone Tomahawks.	1 broken Flint Spear-head.
2 Stone Chisels.	1 broken Stone Chisel.
1 Stone Ball.	1 Stone Pestle.

1 instrument for killing large animals.

542. Indian Arrow-heads. *Presented by the late F. S. Eager.*

543. Indian Axe and other implements. *Presented by J. Ronk.*
Found on his farm near Orange Lake.

544. California Indian Arrows (mounted). Of modern manufacture, but illustrating the more ancient weapon. *From the late John Gordon.*

545. Indian Twine. *Presented by the late S. W. Eager.*

546. Indian Axe. *From P. A. Verplanck.*

Various stone implements of the antique period of the hunter's occupancy of America have received the name of "Indian Axe," yet an *axe*, as the term is generally understood, the Indians did not have until long after the discovery. These implements were more properly picks—the Indians called them *Agakwiut*. They were not used to cut trees or hew logs, but to remove the coal after the fire had been applied in the fashioning of log canoes and rude wooden vessels. In the groove at the top a withe was placed, the ends of which formed a handle, and it was used very much as is the modern adz, enabling the user to strike a firm *inward* blow. Schoolcraft, part 1st, plates 14-16, page 65.

547. Indian Pestle. *Presented by the late Wm. I. Underhill.*

548. Indian Hide-dresser. *From P. A. Verplanck.*

549. Indian Axe—broken. *From the late Dr. A. J. Prime.*

- 550.* Tomahawk—from the battle-field at Stillwater, where it was used by some of Burgoyne's Indian Allies.

- 551.* Spear-head and Tomahawk (manufactured in England for the Indian trade) from battle-field at Stillwater. Ancient pictures represent the chiefs of Burgoyne's Indian Allies as bearing weapons of this kind.

552. Indian Arrows, etc. Found on lands of James R. Dickson, Muchatoes Hill. *Presented by Geo. W. Pine.*

553. Indian Axe and an Indian Pestle. Found while excavating for the Pemberton R. R., of New Jersey. *Presented by W. H. Ruggles.*

554. Indian Stone-bill or original Tomahawk. Found on lands of Andrew Snyder, Newburgh, and presented by him.

Weapons of this kind were employed by warriors prior to the introduction of the iron Tomahawk. It is marked with hieroglyphic characters recording the exploits of its owner. See Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, part 1st, plate 2, page 78.

555. Indian Stone-bill (broken.)

556. Indian Spear-head. Found by S. Cromwell on the J. D. Nicoll farm, New Windsor.

557. Stone Image. Said by George Copway to be "Wassabawarsin—the God of the winds and birds." Copway is presumed good authority, but there is no documentary evidence showing that the Aborigines of the Hudson Valley had any poetical gods. Found on Idlewild and *Presented by the late N. P. Willis.*

558. Sandwich Island War club. *From the late Dr. George Brown.* Case 5.

559. Indian Bow and Arrows—have seen service, but required a strong arm to wield them. *Presented as above.* Case 5.

560. Plumed War-club. *Presented as above.* Case 5.

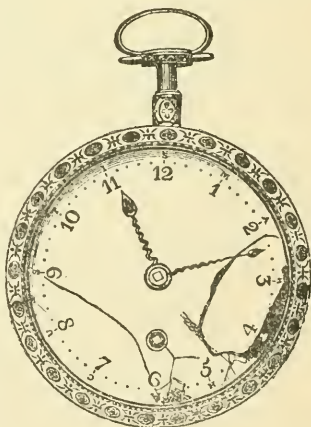
— Indian Pestle. From a mound near Chillicothe, Ohio. Case 4.

— Indian Bowl. Found in 1800, in town of Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y. A rare relic of the early Mohican Indians. Presented by *B. R. McAlpine.* Case 4.

MISCELLANEOUS RELICS.

561. Martha Washington Watch. Purchased by subscription from heirs of the late Enoch Carter for this collection. Case, Room A.

The watch bears the name of its maker, "Barwie, London, No. 743." It was made to order for Mrs. Custis, (1758) before her marriage with Washington, and was worn by her for many years, including the period of her occupancy of this building with her husband. Its authenticity is unquestionable, but the case inscription of "Bridal Watch" attached to it is a fiction. "Martha Custis" is in letters on the face, over the figures, commencing at figure 1.



562. Relics from Home and Grave of Washington. A monumental column composed of stones, etc. *Presented by Mrs. Emeline M. Forshce Conover*, Washington, D. C. Room C.
563. Razor formerly belonging to John O'Neil, a member of the Jersey Blues, detailed as camp barber; the identical razor with which he frequently shaved Washington, La Fayette, and other officers of the army. *Presented by his son, the late John O'Neil*, of Fishkill. Case 4.
564. Stem and part of bowl of pipe, formerly owned and used by Genl. James Clinton. Case 3.
565. Key of the old Goshen Jail. Not so famous as the key of the Bastile, but nevertheless one that was turned on many political prisoners and notorious criminals. *Presented by the late C. A. Gardiner*. Case 3.
566. Relics found on Temple Hill, New Windsor. *Presented by Wm. L. McGill*. Temple hill was the site of the public building in which Washington's reply to the Armstrong letter was read. (See page 4.) Case 3.
567. Button—found and presented as above. Case 3.
568. Button—found on camp ground, New Windsor. *Presented by F. McCann*. The camp ground is still marked by the remains of huts, parade ground, graves, &c. Case 3.
- 568½. Button of 3d Massachusetts Regiment—found as above. Case 3.
569. Spanish Coin—dug up on Head-quarters grounds *Presented by the late John Gilchrist*. Case 7.
- 569½. Mortar from the Temple at New Windsor. Case 3.
570. Copper Coin, 1730—dug up on Head-quarters ground.—*Presented by A. Hazeley*. Case 7.
- 570½. A variety of coins, &c. Case 7.
571. Shoe—presumed to have been worn by a pony which belonged to Col. Joseph Brant, chief of the Mohawk Indians; was exhumed from land adjacent to Brant's Head-quarters near Amsterdam, N. Y. *Presented by Howard Chase*, Amsterdam, N. Y. Case 4.
572. Kuife—plowed up on the battle-field at Saratoga. *Presented by Hamilton White*, Schuylerville, N. Y. Case 6.
- 573.* Hessian Camp-kettle—dug up on battle-field at Bennington, Vt. It is of brass or bell-metal. Case 4.
574. A French Imperial Eagle. Found on the battle-field at Waterloo *Presented by T. M. Niven*. Case 7.

- 575.* Charred Wheat—from a quantity burned by the British at Red Hook, Oct., 1777. Case 3.
576. Knife and fork (combined)—formerly used by a Revolutionary soldier. *Presented by Doct. G. C. Monell.* Case 4.
- 577.* Wafer-box and Nest of Weights—used by General Jas. Clinton during the whole of the Revolution. Case 4.
578. Surveying Chain and Pin. Belonged formerly to Charles Clinton, Snr.; used by him in 1731, and subsequently by his son, Gen. James Clinton. Case 4.
- 579.* Spur—worn by Maj. Andre at the time of his capture. *From the Van Wart family of Westchester County.* Case 4.
- 580*. Pocket-book—formerly owned by Captain Abm. Schenck. Case 4.

581. Boot of one of Riedesel's Dragoons (Hessians), who was taken prisoner at Saratoga in 1777. He traveled on foot with other prisoners on their way to Easton, Pa., wearing boots of which this is one, as far as Middlehope (North Newburgh), where he exchanged them for a lighter pair. *Presented by the late Samuel Clark, of Middlehope.* Room B.



Riedesel's Dragoons, while equipped for mounted service, were without horses and totally unfitted for field service. "The very hat and sword of one of them weighed nearly as much as the whole equipment of a British soldier. The worst regiment in the British service could march two miles to their one," says Irving. This boot is sufficient evidence of the facts stated.

582. Surgical Instruments—belonged to Doct. Osborne, a surgeon of the Continental army, were used by him at several engagements, and have been stained by the blood of many a wounded soldier. Case 4.
- 582½. Medicine Wallet, Scales, Lancet Case and Lancets, formerly of Doct. Richard Osborne, of Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., a physician of the Revolution. *From relatives.* Case 4.
583. Pioneer Axe. Found in the heart of a tree on Plum Point. *From P. A. Verplanck.* Plum Point was the site of the first European settlement in the present county of Orange.
584. French Axe. Found at Port Ewen, Ulster Co., N. Y. July, 1883. *Presented by A. W. Viele.*
- 585.* Canteen of Abraham Van Vlack—worn by him at Fort Constitution, 1777. Case 6.
- 586.* Camp-canister of Capt. Campbell, an English officer who was killed at Ward's House during the Revolution. Case 6.

587. Stone Images—found in front of the temple Poëstume. Italy. *Presented by P. A. Verplanck.* Case 4.

588. Japanese Weather Vane—made of Reeds. Room B.

589. Impression from an original Medal struck by order of Parliament, A. D., 1650, in honor of Oliver Cromwell's victory. Face—Portrait of Oliver Cromwell, with English army in the background. Reverse—English Parliament in session. Case 7.

590.* Drinking Horn-cup of the Revolution. Case 6.

It was the use of cups of this kind that give rise to the old invitation to "take a horn."

591. Mexican Saddle. A relic of the war with Mexico. *Deposited by the late John Gilerist.* Up-stairs.

592.* Spontoon or half-spear. Used by Lieut. Van Wyck in hunting Cow-boys and Skinners in the Fishkill mountains during the Revolution. Room B.

The Cow-boys were mainly Tories in the British service, and engaged in plundering the people, near the line, of their cattle, and driving them to New York. Their vocation suggested their name. Their principal opponents were called Skinners, who professed attachment to the American cause. It is perhaps hard to determine which party was the most lawless. Persons escaping from one were pretty sure of being plundered by the other. Spontoons were not unfrequently the best weapons that could be procured, so scarce were fire-arms during the Revolution. Gen. Charles Lee, probably the best military educated officer in the service, insisted upon arming his Infantry with short spears, regarding them as superior to bayonets for close action. In 1776, the Convention of New York ordered 3000 Spontoons for the use of the unarmed militia.

593.* Spontoon used in Warwarsink valley at the time of the Brant and Butler foray. Room B.

594. A Camp Broiler of the Revolution. Has no doubt broiled many a tough beef-steak and, perhaps, stolen chicken.

595. Gun-lock. From American camp at Harlem. Case 6.

596. Chest-lock. Antique and once useful. Room B.

597.* Cannon-rammer. Taken at Saratoga, 1777. Room B.

598. Foot stove of the ancient time. Stoves of this kind were mainly used by ladies while traveling or in church, to keep their feet warm. Room B.

599. Two Military Cap Plates. Probably U. S. Army. Case 3.

600.* Knife—used by Capt. Abm. Schenck in the Revolution. Case 6.

601. Spurs—found on the battle-field of Buena-Vista, Mexico. *From Edward Murray, Goshen.*

602. Seal of the Confederate States of America. Cast from the original. Case 7.

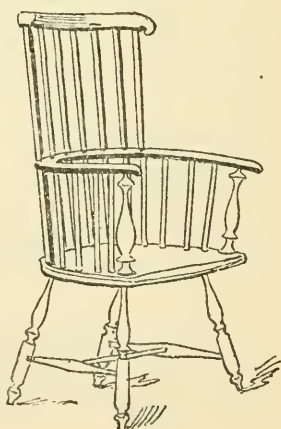
603. Seal of the State of New York, 1777. Case 7.
604. Seal of the State of New York, 1793. Case 7.
605. Seal of Princeton College, 1762. Case 7.
606. Flag of the Orange Hussars, a local Cavalry company organized in 1793—served in the war of 1812 and in anti-rent troubles—disbanded in 1863. Case 9.
607. Remains of Guidon of 7th Independent Battery, N. Y. S. V. *Presented by Capt. Peter C. Regan.* Case 9.
- 608, 608½. Remains of two Guidons of 7th Independent Battery. *Presented by Capt. M. G. McIntyre.* Case 9.
609. A Lake Erie Handkerchief. A memento of the war of 1812. *Presented by Capt. A. Smith, U. S. A., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.* Case 9.
610. Towel. Spun and woven by Mrs. Azubah Davis, sister of Lieut.-Col. Tusten, who fell in the battle of Minisink in 1779. A fine specimen of the skill of the women of the Revolutionary era. *Presented by the late Miss Julia Ferguson, a grand-daughter of Mrs. Davis.* Case 9.
611. Frame of the first Umbrella made in the State of New Jersey. Jacob Dessaun, maker, 1781. *Presented by W. H. B. Sands.* Room H.
612. French Coffee-urn. *Presented by Jno. C. Adams.* Case 4.
613. Flags of 124th Regiment, N. Y. S. V. A local regiment. Deposited in compliance with request. Case, room G.
614. Bell, formerly owned and used by Jno. DeWint on his West India plantation. Bears the date of "Amsterdam, 1716." *From the estate of John P. De Wint by Mrs. Furman.* Case 4.

FURNITURE.

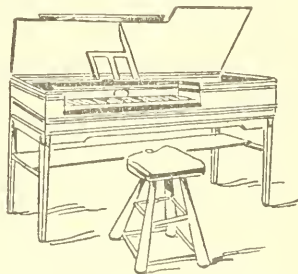
615. One Arm-chair. One of the set in use in Head-quarters during Washington's occupation, and known as "Washington's Chair." Preserved in the Hasbrouck family. *Presented by the late Eli Hasbrouck.* Room F.

- 616.* One Mahogany Oval-leaf Table and three Chairs—formerly the altar furniture of the Reformed Dutch Church at Fishkill. Brought from Holland by the Verplanck family in 1682. Room G.

617. Desk and Book-case. *Presented by the late William Scott.* Room C.



- 618.* Large show case, No. 1; Coin case, No. 7; Show case, No. 8.
619. Table and stool—formerly of packet sloop Neptune. *From the late Jos. W. Powell.* Room 4.
- 620.* Sofa. Formerly belonged to the Clintons. Room G.
- 621.* Piano. Made by George Astor & Co., London, 1760. The tradition is that it was formerly owned by Genl. Jas. Clinton, but its chief interest is in the fact that it is an Astor piano, and the oldest in America.
- 622.* Antique Looking-glass. *From estate of Rev. Wm. Hyer.* Room F.
623. Pair of Antique Andirons. *From Mrs. George Reed.*
624. Pair of Andirons. *From Mrs. John Kernochan.*
625. Pair of Andirons. *From the late E. H. Clark.*
626. Eight Chairs—antique pattern—made for use at Headquarters. *Presented by the late John K. Lawson.*
627. La Fayette's Table. Made for his use when at New Windsor, and presented by him to Dr. Moses Higby. Preserved by Dr. Higby's daughter, Mrs. Samuel Bond, and presented by the Bond family to Headquarters. The table is of maple and made without nails, screws or glue.
628. Tea Kettle used by La Fayette, in 1779-'80-'81. Preserved by the Bond family (See 627) and presented to Headquarters. Room A.
629. Fire Shovel. In use by the Hasbrouck family for many years, and never removed from the house. It stirred up the coals on this old hearth when Washington sat before the fire, and could tell old-fashioned tales of old times. Room A.
630. Wafer Irons—for use in fire places. Date of make on inside, 1763. *From the late E. H. Clark.* Room A.
631. Pair of Box-stove plates. *From the late E. H. Clark.* Up-stairs.
632. Chair of the First Congress under the Constitution. Was in use by Congress in City Hall, New York, at the inauguration of Washington, April 30th, 1789. Preserved by Mrs. Sarah Hartwick (sister of the late Jonathan Carter), whose husband was the janitor of City Hall, and who obtained it on the removal of the seat of government to Washington. The chair has been re-upholstered; but is an unquestionable relic, having been continuously preserved in the Hartwick and Carter families. *Specially included in the Carter collection by Mrs. Jane Carter Mapes.* Case, room G.



SOUVENIRS.

- 635.* Lock of Washington's Hair. Fully authenticated. From the family of the late Judge Thompson of the Supreme Court of the United States. Room G.
- 636.* Lock of La Fayette's Hair. Fully authenticated. Room F.
637. Piece of the old Jersey Prison Ship—the "floating hell" of Wallabout Bay, as it was called by the prisoners confined therein by order of the English officers. Case 4.
638. Piece of the British Ship Hussar—sunk in Hurl-Gate in 1778. The vessel contained gold to pay the British troops. *From Mrs. M. Rowell.* Case 4.
639. Piece of the old Sugar House, New York. The building was used as a prison by the British during the Revolution. *From C. T. Bushnell, New York.* Case 4.
640. Piece of the old Provost Prison Park, New York—the most famous of the British Prisons. *From C. T. Bushnell.* Case 4.
- 641.* Piece of Washington's Coffin. *From the late Col. James G. Clinton.* Case 4.
642. Piece of a dress worn by Mrs. Washington. From Mrs. Wm. G. Webster, a relative, through her daughter Harriet Trowbridge. *Presented by Mrs Edward Hull, Elmwood, Fishkill Landing.* Case 1.
643. Limb of tree under which Burgoyne surrendered to Genl. Gates, Oct. 16, 1777. *From Hamilton White, Schuylerville.* Case 3.
644. Piece of Commodore Perry's Flag-ship, Lawrence, in the battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1814. *From Dr. F. B. Hough.* Case 4.
645. Piece of Flag-staff of National Palace, Mexico. Brought from Mexico and presented by the late Genl. W. G. Belknap. Case 4.
646. Piece of the Hearth-stone of Capt. Miles Standish's residence. *Presented by the late Wm. E. Warren.* Case 4.
647. Piece of Amhercrombie's Batteaux, sunk in Lake George, 1755. Taken from Lake, Aug., 1875, by F. G. Crosby, and by him presented. Case 4.
648. Piece of the Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn. *From the late Geo. Bennet, Newburgh.*

- 648½. Escutcheon—from wood taken from the Washington Mansion at Mount Vernon. Case 3.
 649. Mortar—from the top of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Antwerp, Bel.

DRESSES, SHOES, &c.

650. Santa Anna's Sash. Taken at Tehuacan. *Presented by Charles W. Blakeman*, a volunteer in the Pennsylvania Regiment, one of the party by whom Santa Anna was captured. Case 8.
 651.* Lady's Sack of 1614. The pattern is similar to the basques of more modern times. Case 1.
 652.* Lady's Dress of the prevailing fashion of the Revolutionary period—worn by Mrs. Christopher Tappen. Case 1.
 653.* Lady's Waistcoat of 1827—stiffened and starched and said to be called "Corsets." Case 1.
 654.* Lady's Shoe and Over-shoe of 1670. Case 1.
 655.* Ladies' Shoes and Slippers of the Revolutionary period. Case 1.
 656.* Velvet Vest of the Revolution. Worn by Gilbert Livingston while a member of the Legislature, 1777-78. Case 1.
 657.* Buckskin Breeches—worn as above. Case 1.
 658. Beaver-cloth Breeches of the Revolution. *From George A. Owen.* Case 1
 659.* Knee and Shoe Buckles of the Revolution—belonged to Samuel Sackett. *Presented as above.* (See Sackett Papers.) Case 4.
 660.* Homespun Linen Rifle-jacket—the uniform of Morgan's Riflemen—worn by Capt. Abraham Duryea. Case 1.
 661.* Knapsack of Capt. David Uhl, and worn by him when he joined the army at Harlem. *Presented by his daughter, Mrs. Henry Abell.* Case 5.
 661½. Knapsack worn at Chapultapec, Mexico. *Presented by C. W. Blakeman*, who lost the use of a hand in the battle. See Room B.
 662. Sole of Shoe of American Giant—14½ inches, size 18s. Case 3.
 663. Sandwich Island Native's Fish-pouch. Case 5.

- 664.* Cap worn by executioners of capital offences—commonly called “a hangman’s cap”—part of the paraphernalia deemed necessary to give force to the “majesty of the law.” Case 5.
665. Continental Hat. Worn by the late Robert Waugh from 1760 to 1816. *From William C. Miller.* Waugh was a plain Scotchman of the economical era, to whose prudence we owe the preservation of this very old hat. Case 3.
666. Blanket—Indian goods—part of the supplies sent out by England to her Indian Allies during the Revolution. The vessel and cargo were captured by the Americans, and this blanket was purchased by Mrs. Judge George Gardiner, of Newburgh, by whose daughter, the late Mrs. Anna G. Halsey, it was presented to this collection. Case 1.
667. Coat—worn by the late Col. James Duncan in all his battles in Mexico. Case 1.
668. Hat—worn by Col. Duncan (as above). Case 1.
669. Spatter-dashers—worn by Col. Duncan (as above). Case 1.

The above articles of the late Col. Duncan, together with his sword, (referred to elsewhere), are from his sisters, the Misses Duncan, of Cornwall, N. Y. Col. Duncan was one of the bravest and most efficient officers of the war with Mexico. At the time of his death he was Inspector-general of the army.—See Beach’s “Cornwall.”

670. Epaulette of Lieut. Robert Burnet, an officer of the army of the Revolution—worn 1779-’83. Probably the only epaulette of the same rank and period now existing. *From his grandson, Jos. B. Burnet,* of New Windsor. Frame, room A.

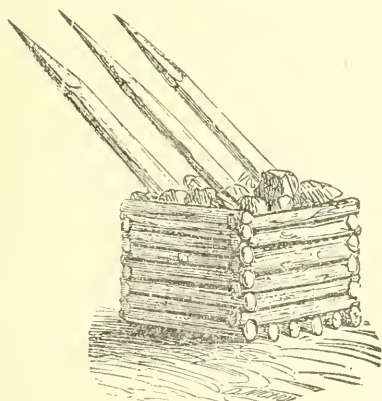
Lieut. Burnet was the son of John Burnet. He entered the service when quite young; was a Lieutenant in Capt. Stephen’s Artillery Company, and commanded Redoubt No. 3, at West Point, at the time of Arnold’s treason; was also at the siege of Yorktown, but unable to take part in active duty from illness. He continued in service until the close of the war; accompanied the remnant of the army to New York, when the British evacuated the city, and was present when Washington parted from his officers at Fraunce’s tavern. At the time of his death (1855) he was the last surviving officer of the Revolution. His residence was at Little Britain, in the town of New Windsor.

MINERALS.

675. Minerals. Deposited by the Newburgh Historical Society.
676. Specimens of Lead Ore. Case 4.
677. Stone resembling human foot. The impress of a moccasined foot was apparently moulded in soft sandstone or clay and hardened by natural process. Case 3.

678. Rib of Whale. *From P. A. Verplanck.* Room B.
 679. Skeleton Head—dug up on Plum Point—presumed to have belonged to an extinct species of animals. Case 5.
 680. Skeleton head—as above. Case 5.
 681. Skeleton of Japan goat's head. Case 5.
 682. Specimen Lake Superior Copper. *Presented by the Rev. G. W. Flower.* Case 4.

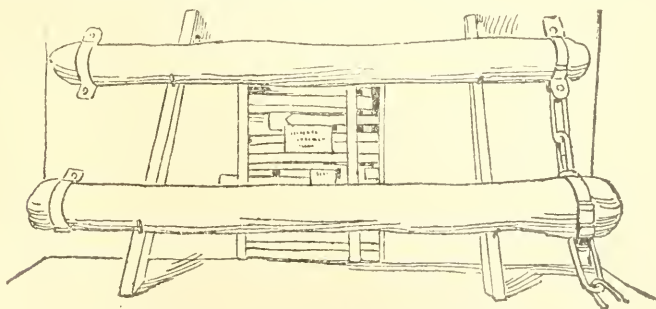
OBSTRUCTION RELICS.



690.* Head of one of the Spears of the *Chevaux-de-frize* placed in Hudson's river, near Palopel's island in 1777, to prevent the passage of the English fleet. The spears were about thirty feet in length secured in cribs filled with stones. After the capture of Fort Montgomery, the English destroyed many of the cribs to open the passage, and the remainder were broken up after peace was declared. The spear from which this was taken was

raised by the anchor of a sloop commanded by Capt. Elting, of New Paltz, in 1836. Room B.

691. Link of Fort Montgomery Chain. Taken from bottom of river opposite Fort Montgomery, by George W. Wetherell, Sept., 1861. *Presented by Isaac Faurot, Aug. 2, 1862.* Room B.



PORTION OF THE BOOM AT WEST POINT.
 DOOR OF FORT LEE BLOCK-HOUSE IN BACKGROUND.

- 692.* A portion of the boom obstructing the river at West Point. Taken from the bottom of the river opposite the old West Point dock, by Bishop's derrick, in 1856. It is composed of massive links secured by bands to the logs by which they were floated. The boom was placed on the south side of the chain and was the most formidable obstruction of the two. In Out-house.
693. Wheel of a cannon carriage. Raised in Hudson's River on the anchor of sloop E. A. McAllister, Capt. T. L. Wotton, and by him presented. In Out-house.
694. Bell. Formerly in use on the John Ellison place (Knox's Head-quarters), in New Windsor, and was also used in connection with the first M. E. Church edifice in Orange County. Bell bears the date of 1762. In Out-house.
695. Door of the "famous Block-house, near Fort Lee, in Bergen woods." Shown on engraving No. 692. *From Judge Suffern, Rockland County.* In Out-house.

The Block-house to which this was the door, was that which Genl. Wayne unsuccessfully attacked in 1780. The house was occupied by a British picket for the protection of Tories, wood-choppers, cattle, etc., on Bergen Neck. Wayne was sent to capture the works and drive the cattle into the American lines. When he arrived on the ground he found that he could not make an impression on the Block-house with musket balls, and as he had no artillery to help him he retired without glory or cattle. His failure was the text of Andre's satirical poem, "The Cow Chase"—

"And now I've closed my epic strain,
I tremble as I show it,
Lest this same warrior-drover Wayne
Should ever catch the poet."

TROPHIES FROM THE STATE ARSENAL.

Room B.

700. One Trophy Cimeter—blade marked with peculiar emblems—a relic of the Revolution. Case 6.
701. Two Trophy Sabres—from Lundy's Lane—war of 1812.
702. Six Cavalry Sabres—war of 1812.
703. Four Cutlasses—war of 1812.
704. Six Broadwords—war of 1812.
705. Twenty French muskets—part of the number obtained in France by La Fayette, and with which the Corps which he commanded in 1780 was armed.

The Corps which La Fayette commanded in 1780, was composed of selected men who were returned to their original regiments in October of that year. Thacher writes of this Corps: "He (La Fayette) has spared no time or expense to render his

corps of infantry as fine a body of troops as can be produced in any country; every officer under his command received from him a present of an elegant sword, and the soldiers were put in uniform mostly at his own expense." The guns were returned to the State of New York as part of its quota, at the close of the war.

706. Twenty-six English Muskets. Taken from the Hessians at Trenton, by Washington, Dec. 26, 1776.

707. Twelve English Pistols. Taken at Trenton as above.

Case 6.

708. Two Ellis Rifles—for four charges—sliding lock. An experimental rifle.

709. One of Hall's Rifles—loading at breech. Experimental.

710. Four Stock Lock Muskets.

711. A number of Cannon Balls.

Two Tube Canisters

Hand Grenade, used at Saratoga.

712. Two Pole-axes or Boarding-axes—taken from the English by Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813.

713. Two Cartridge-boxes, used in the war of Revolution.

Case 6.

714. Cartridge-box—taken from the body of a dead soldier at Plattsburgh. The bullet-hole will be observed.

715. Six Bayonet-scabbards and Belts of the Revolution; and Scabbards and Belts of 1812.

716. Six State Canteens—war of 1812.

717. A number of S. N. Y. Knapsacks—1812. Up-stairs.

718. A number of S. N. Y. Cartridge-boxes—1812. “

719. Four Knapsacks of the Revolution.

720. Two State Standards. In service and riddled with balls in the battle of Plattsburgh, 1814. Up-stairs.

725. Two Cannon Sponge Boxes.

SUPPLEMENTARY CATALOGUE.

800. Canoe paddles from the Sandwich Islands.

801. Indian War Club.

802. New Zealand War Club.

803. Skeleton Fish Head.

804. Brass Trumpet.
805. Sword of Sword-fish.
806. " " "
807. Indian Arrow.
808. Skeleton Head.
809. Saw of Saw-fish.
810. Indian Sword of South Sea Islands.
811. Saw of Saw-fish.
812. " "
813. Skeleton of Shark's Head.
814. Fancy Pipe.
815. Pipe—Amber mouth-piece.
816. Sword found on battle-field of Minisink. Case 6.
817. Indian Spears. Against beam.
- The foregoing (Nos. 800-817) are from the estate of the late Rev. John Brown, D. D., are without history other than stated, and are in case 5, unless otherwise stated.
818. Six-lb. Cannon Ball. Found August, 1878, 5 feet below surface in front of 92 Water street, Newburgh, by Patrick Kelly.
819. Ball dug up on east side of Hudson River, opposite Forts Montgomery and Clinton. *Presented by J. H. Haggerty, of Saratoga.*
820. Ball, ploughed up at Fort Washington, N. Y., July, 1863. *Presented by R. G. Rankin.*
821. Ball ploughed up in preparing for foundations of Hat Works at Fishkill Landing in 1885. *Presented by Mrs. Lewis Tompkins.* Case 5.
822. Conical Shell.
- 822½. Grape Shot. Found imbedded in solid rock, fourteen feet below the surface, in excavating site of Wright Engine Works, 1882—had probably worked its way down in a crevice of the slate rock. *Deposited by L. B. Terhune.*
823. Sword of Sword-fish. *Presented by M. G. Almy.* Case 4.
824. Coffee Pot. Taken from the Hessians at Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776. *Presented by M. G. Almy.* Case 4.
825. Bolt of the Lock of the Vault in which Washington was first buried. *Presented by M. G. Almy.* Case 3.

826. Power of attorney issued by Washington to Gov. George Clinton in 1795, empowering him to sell lands in the State of New York. *Presented by Lindenwald Lodge, No. 442, I. O. of O. F., of Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1878.* Frame, room A.
827. Letter from Col. A. Thompson to Washington, dated Fort Rensselaer on Mohawk river, Feb. 24, 1783, giving an account of the expedition against Fort Oswego. The expedition was directed by Washington, but failed of success for reasons in this letter stated. *Presented by W. R. T. Johnston, great-grandson of the writer.* Frame, room A.
828. Copper Tea-Kettle. From Mrs. Rachel Loughran, Newburgh, N. Y., a family heirloom since 1765. Formerly the property of Mrs. Matthew Jansen, of Shawangunk, N. Y. Room A.
829. Dishes used by Genl. Washington at his head-quarters at Gowanus, L. I., previous to the battle of Long Island, August 27th, 1776. *Presented by Charles L. Brown, of West Newburgh.* Case 3.
830. Wafer Box. Used by Washington during the Revolution. *Presented by M. G. Almy.* Case 3.
831. Cob Pipe. *Presented by M. G. Almy.* Case 3.
832. Ball Screw. Found in the cartridge-box of a Hessian soldier taken prisoner at Trenton by John Cassedy, of Bergen county, N. J., 1776. *Presented by Samuel Cassedy, of Jersey City.* Case 4.
833. Glasses worn by Samuel Sackett, of Blooming-Grove, N. Y. *Presented by D. T. Brown.* Case 4.
- 834 and 835. Glasses. Both pairs old enough to have some record, but none has been kept. Case 3.
836. Key and Handle to Door of old block-house "McIntire," near York, Me., built in 1670 as a defence against the Indians. Case 3.
837. A variety of Confederate Relics. Case 3.
838. Hat worn by Uzel Knapp, the last of Washington's Guard. Claimed to have been presented by Washington. Case 3.
839. German Lock. From the ruins of an old still-house on the farm of Nathl. Seeley, in the town of Blooming-Grove. Case 3.
840. Piece of Electric Wire used at the explosion of the rocks at Hurl-gate, in 1876. *Presented by Samuel Bowers.* Case 4.
841. Petrified Chicken. A genuine article. *Presented by Mrs. David A. Mabie.* Case 4.
842. Italian Knife. *Presented by Steele Harrison.* Case 4.

843. Ancient Knives that may have had useful lives without telling any lies. Case 4.
844. Camp Candlestick of the Revolutionary era and claimed to have been used by Washington. *Presented by M. G. Almy.* Case 4.
845. Knee Buckles, said to have been worn by Genl. Greene. Case 4.
- 845½. Indian Bowl. (See Indian implements.)
846. Pistol found in the grave of an Omaha chief in 1870, after being buried 30 years, at Fort Calhoun, Neb. *Presented by E. B. Pierce.* Case 6.
847. An old Colt Revolver. Found buried at Newburgh. *Presented by M. G. Almy.* Case 6.
848. Pair of Confederate Trophy Pistols in the Holsters (849) from Manassas, Va. Case 6.
850. Plan of the city of New York in 1728. *Presented by J. Myers.* Frame, room B.
851. Regulations for the order and discipline of the troops of the United States, by Baron de Steuben, Sept. 20, 1776, with drawings. A most interesting and valuable contribution. *Presented by Charles Bush.* Frame, room B.
852. Bill of Robert Erskine, Ringwood Iron Works, against Thomas Machin and John Nicoll for the United States, for materials used in the obstructions to the navigation of the Hudson at Fort Montgomery, 1777. *Loaned by Lieut. W. L. Nicoll, U. S. N.* Frame, room B.
855. Boston and Gazette Country Journal, March 12, 1770, containing account of "Boston Massacre." Lithograph copy. *Presented by Chas. W. Springer, Englewood, N. J.* Frame, room B.
856. Two Bricks from the Great Wall of China. *Presented by Mr. Jansen, for many years a resident of Peking.* Room B.
857. Portrait of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence. *Presented by E. M. Ruttenber.* Frame, room A.
858. Views of Washington's Head-quarters, viz: Miller House at White Plains, N. Y.; DeWitt House at Tappan, N. Y.; Smith House at Haverstraw, N. Y.; House at Pompton, N. J., and Withe House, Williamsburgh, Va. These were only temporarily in occupation. *Presented by E. M. Ruttenber.* Frame, room A.
859. View of Building and Rooms of Washington's Head-quarters at Morristown, N. J. *Presented by the Trustees.* Frame, room A.

860. Original of the Stars and Stripes, with Pedigree of Washington. Frame, room A.
861. Sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. *Presented by Wm. Stocker.* Frame, hall.
862. Government House, New York. Erected in 1790 for residence of President U. S. Subsequently occupied by Govs. Clinton and Jay, and afterwards as the Custom House until 1815, when it was taken down. *Presented by Mrs. Jane Growney, Orange, N. J.* Frame, hall.
863. Staff and Officers of Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn. Veneering and carving of frame from wood of the Charter Oak. *Presented by the Company.* Frame, hall.
864. Two Chairs. Formerly owned and used by DeWitt Clinton. Preserved in the Conger family. *Presented by J. H. H. Chapman.* Hall.
865. "An Original View of the Encampment of the Massachusetts soldiers during the last year of the Revolutionary War," from drawings made by William Tarbell, a private in Capt. Noah Allen's company of the 7th Mass. Continentals. Copied from the originals by Caldwell & Garrison, Civil Engineers, and finished by Thos. B. Pope, Artist, etc. Frame, room F.
866. Letter from Michael Jackson, dated Goshen, April 15, 1754. Deposited by Clark Galatian. Jackson was one of the first settlers of Goshen and a leading man of the pioneer era. Case 2.
867. Parchment Deed to Samuel Crawford, 1756. *Deposited by Clark Galatian.* Case 2.
868. Parchment Deed to John Milliken, 1758. *Presented by Clark Galatian.* Case 2.
Crawford and Milliken were early settlers on the patent to Jas. Alexander in the town of Montgomery.
869. Autograph of President James Madison. Case 2.
870. Autograph of President James Buchanan. Both numbers *presented by Henry L. Topfritz, of New York City.* Case 2.
871. Autograph of G. W. Werdler, better known as "Kit Carson." *Presented by J. W. Burdick.* Case 2.
872. Engraving of the Capitol of Connecticut at Hartford. *Presented by Putnam Phalanx.* Frame, room H.
873. Corps Badges of army of the United States, 1865. Frame, room H.
874. Photograph of Original Painting of Washington by Chas. W. Peale, executed in 1786 by Bernard Gallagher of Dumfries, Prince William, Co., Va. *Presented by Rev. Mason Gallagher.* Frame, room G.

875. Copy of Original Miniature of Genl. Washington, taken from life at the siege of Boston in 1775. Frame, room G.

876. Copy of Original Miniature of Martha Washington, taken from life at the time of the first presidency, 1787. Frame, room G.

877. Oil Painting of Joel Barlow. Copied from original painting by Robert Fulton (1805) by his grandson, Robert Fulton Ludlow, and presented by him. Frame, room G.

Joel Barlow was a Chaplain in the Army of the Revolution, and subsequently earned the title of "Poet and Politician," the former through his well-known poem, "The Columbiad," and the latter from his connection with government service. He was appointed Ambassador to France in 1811, and died in 1812, near Cracow, when on his way to a conference with Napoleon I. at Wilna.

878. Bible used by Joel Barlow, Chaplain, at Encampment in New Windsor, and presented by him to Mrs. Saml. Brewster, where he resided, in 1793. Case 2.

879. Part of Bible brought from Dublin in 1716 by Rev. Francis Peppard, first pastor of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, New Windsor, N. Y., and used to preach from. Case 2.

880. Flag presented to Co. B, 3d N. Y. V., by ladies of Baltimore in 1861. Room A.

Company B, Capt. S. W. Fullerton, Jr., was recruited in Newburgh, and was the first company raised in the State of New York in 1861, although not the first mustered into service.

881. Petrified Tree Stump, found in the Yellowstone Park during the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. *Presented by Capt. J. M. Dickey and Major W. H. Weston*, of Newburgh. Room A.

882. Almanac of 1776. *Presented by Peter W. Fuller*, of Newburgh. Case 2.

883. Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the colony of New York, 1743-1745, Vol. 2. *Presented by Thomas H. Oram*, of Highland Falls, N. Y., through Hon. Peter Ward. Case 1.

884. Elk's Head. *Presented by J. K. Jeffrey*, Cheyenne. Up-stairs.

885. Watch Case. *Presented by the late Margaret Carter Woolsey*. Case 3.

886. Piece of Flag-ship Constitution—"Old Ironsides." *Presented by W. J. Panchon*.

887. Piece of Holy Stone from Mount Calvary. Case 4.

888. Portraits of Major-Genl. Knox, Major-Genl. Anthony Wayne, and Major-Genl. Baron de Steuben. *Presented by E. M. Rultenber*. Frame, Room A.

889. Original copy of Order issued by Governor Hardy of the Province of New York "to Johannes Hardenburgh, Esq., Colonel of the First Regiment, and to Thomas Ellison, Esq., Colonel of the Second Regiment of Foot for the County of Ulster," for detachments of men for service in the French and Indian War, dated March 9th, 1757. Found among the papers of Dr. Jonathan Bailey, formerly of New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y., and *presented by his grandson, the late Wm. Wardrop, of Brooklyn, N. Y.* Frame, room A.
890. Lithograph fac simile copy of the New England Weekly Journal, April 8, 1728. Copy also shows the size of the original. *Presented by the late Wm. Wardrop, of Brooklyn, N. Y.* Frame, room A.

TROPHY AND OTHER GUNS.

- No. 1. Eight-inch Howitzer—taken at the storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1779—marked with coat of arms and inscriptions: "Honi soit qui mal y pense"—"Dieu et mon droit"—"Specteonus Agendo"—"A Schaleh, Fecit 1744"—"S R. 11-1-23."
- No. 2. Eight-inch Mortar—taken at the storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1776—marked, "2GR"—"W. Bowen, Fecit 1759"—"4-1-5."
- No. 3. Eight-inch Howitzer—marked with coat of arms and inscriptions: "Honi soit qui mal y pense"—"Dieu et mon droit"—"Tria juncta"—"A Schaleh, Fecit 1752"—"SR. 12-1-2"
- No. 4. Six-pound Gun—marked, "Tria juncta in Uno" (surrounding L)—"2GR"—"W. Bowen, Fecit 1755"—"4 3-16."
- No. 5. Six-inch Howitzer—marked, "Tria juncta in Uno" (surrounding L)—"2GR"—"W. Bowen Fecit, 1760"—"IC-4 0-24."
- No. 6. Six-inch Howitzer—marked, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (surrounding M)—"2GR"—"R. Gilpin, Fecit 1756"—"IC-4-0-17."
- No. 7. Eight-inch Howitzer—marked, "Berenger—A. Douay"—"1 May, 1779."

The above guns were from Watervliet Arsenal in 1873, by order of the Secretary of War, without other history than that given in the inscriptions. The 8-inch Howitzer (No. 7) was probably one of the new French guns captured from Steuben at Point of Forks, Va., June 10, 1781, and subsequently mounted by Cornwallis at Yorktown, where it was recaptured by the Americans, Oct. 17, 1781. It had a brief field service.

- No. 8. 9-lb. French, marked: "Duc lion 9"—"A Douay, Par. J. Berenger"—"22 Acoust, 1766," (22d August, 1766) "S. N. Y."

This gun is said to have been captured by Col. Lamb's N. Y. Artillery at some period during the Revolution, in which case it must have been previously captured by the English from the French. It came from the old New York Arsenal without history.

- No. 9. French, marked: "A Douay, par. J. Berenger"—"26 May, 1762."
- No. 10. French, marked: "L'Altiere"—"Ultima Ratio Regun"—"Pluribus Nec Impar"—"A Strasbourg, Par. J. Berenger, 1758."
- No. 11. French, marked: "A Singuliere"—"Ultima Ratio Regun"—"Pluribus Nec Impar"—"A Strasbourg, Par. J. Berenger, 1753."
- No. 12. French, marked: "LaVipere"—"Ultima Ratio Regun"—"Pluribus Nec Impar"—"A Douay, Par. J. Berenger, 1756."
- No. 13. French 6-lb. gun, marked: "Minerve," "A Strasbourg, 1760."
- No. 14. French 9-lb. gun, marked: "LaMajestueuse"—"Ultima Ratio Regun"—"Pluribus Nec Impar"—"A Douay, Par. J. Berenger, 1756."
- No. 15. French 6-lb. gun, marked: "LaColombe"—"A Strasbourg, 1761."
- No. 16. French 11-lb. gun, marked: "LaNormande"—"A Strasbourg, Par. Emb^{te} Dartein, Commiss^{re}, Des Fontes, 1762."
- No. 17. French, marked: "LeBraue"—"P. Dupont, Commissionaire"—"Fonte A. Rochefort, 1764."
- These guns (9 to 17) have no history that has been preserved beyond the inscriptions which they bear. They were obtained from the old New York Arsenal. Berenger, whose name frequently occurs in the list, was a noted gun-maker at Douay, in the north of France, during the greater part of the last century.
- No. 18. French long 18-lb. gun—marked, "Liberté—Egalité"—"Perier, Fr., Paris, an 3." "S. N. Y."
- No. 19. French 18-lb. gun—marked, "Liberté—Egalité"—"Arsenal de Paris, an 3." "S. N. Y."
- "An 3" is the date of construction and corresponds with our 1792. The two guns of this date are said to have been taken from the British by New York troops in the War of 1812 as the mark "S. N. Y." indicates, but, like others, were first captured from the French by the English.
- No. 20. Thirty-two lb. Iron Gun—part of the armament of Fort Ticonderoga—captured from the English by Ethan Allen—recaptured by Burgoyne, and returned to the Americans at Saratoga. When originally received was mounted on a Lake Erie (Perry) ship-gun carriage, of which the present carriage is a *fac-simile*. The original monogram is defaced.
- No. 21. Nine-lb. Iron Gun and Carriage—originally part of the armament at Fort Ticonderoga—captured by Burgoyne on St. Clair's retreat and recaptured by the Americans at Saratoga, October, 1777.
- No. 22. Three-pound Gun—marked: "Griffone—3-lb. Imp.—Francesco Bianco—F. A. 1795." "S. N. Y."

No. 23. Three-pound Field Gun—marked: "Imp. Francesco Bianco, 1793." "S. N. Y."

These guns were captured by New York troops during the war with Mexico, 1846. They came from the old New York Arsenal. No history accompanying.

No. 24. Breech-loader—an experimental gun constructed under plans by Capt. Smith, of West Point, in 1863.

No. 25. Six-pound Confederate.

No. 26. " "

No. 27. " "

No. 28. " "

No. 29. Twelve-pound Confederate.

No. 30. " "

No. 31. " "

No. 32. " "

No. 33. " "

No. 34. " "

The guns bearing these numbers were captured by the Federal troops during the war of secession. They were sent from the Watervliet Arsenal, by order of the Secretary of War, without history.

No. 35. Twelve-pound Howitzer—Springfield, 1848.

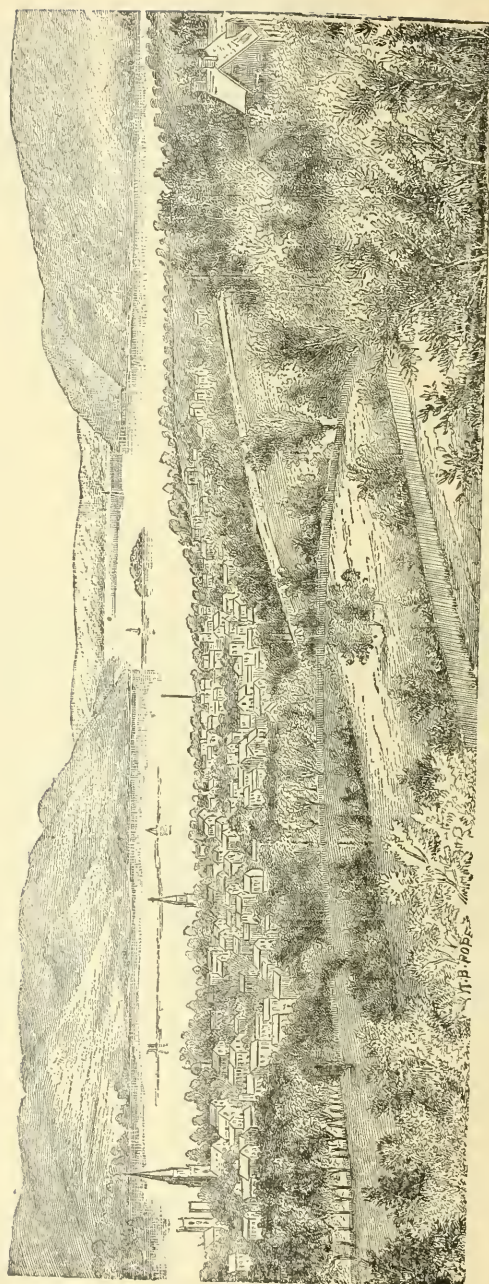
No. 36. " " " "

No. 37. Six-pound Iron Howitzer—Tredegar Works.

The above guns (mounted except No. 37) were captured by the 56th N. Y. V. at Dingle's Mills, S. C., in 1865.

No. 38 Six-pound Gun—mounted—Ames, Chicopee, 1852. Obtained from the State by Brig. Genl. S. C. Parmenter, for use of the 19th Reg. N. Y. S. M.

No. 39. Four-pound Iron Gun—exhumed from swamp in the town of Shawangunk, Ulster Co., N. Y. Presumed to have been placed there for concealment.



NEWBURGH, FROM THE NORTHWEST.







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